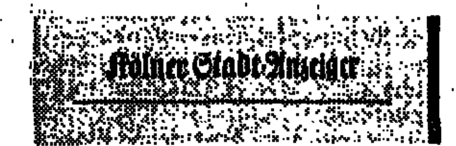
The German Tribune

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Moderation permeates SPD party conference



Delegates to the Social Democratic party conference in Saarbrücken were wished a Happy Whitsun at the end of the fourth and final day of debate. Willy Brandt, re-elected chairman, had instilled in them a fair degree of confidence that the party would do well in the forthcoming state elections.

Following the elections to the party executive Brandt and the Social Democratic Ministers in his government returned to Bonn strengthened and relieved. The vote of confidence the conference represented will prove useful for the Kassel talks with GDR Premier Willi Stoph.

It is neither a sign of unthinking support nor a guarantee of support in the future, though. The Social Democratic Party is far from being the Chancellor's party. Future conferences will not rubber-stamp the leadership's policies either. They will assess and reformulate them.

The Social Democrats are in the process of coming to terms with office but the will to maintain and extend positions of power will never be their main political aim. Their activists are far too active and the traditional urge to create a better world is far too deep-seated to allow this to happen.

Willy Brandt's personal authority at Saarbrücken proved ample to quash all attempts to force him and his team on to a more radical course.

Relations with the United States were not to be overstrained by an exaggerated Cambodia motion, nor did conference approve motions to increase drastically death duties and the rate of taxation on wealth and industrial profits and to tighten up compulsory purchase regulations.

Left-wing motions were defeated with the aid of a stratagem angrily christened the voting guillotine by its victims but the party leadership must not succumb to the illusion that it will always be able to load a pragmatic approach to victory.

Willy Brandt gained time but the extraordinary party conference on tax reform and distribution of wealth that he was forced to concede will lead to fresh obstacles prior to the 1973 elections. There will be further tough internal debate on the party's outlook on society and welfare policy. The Bad Godesberg manifesto will not be abandoned in the foreseeable future but it will continually be reinterpreted.

Management, which took careful note of the Saarbrücken conference, need not be alarmed by the activation of socially progressive ideas advocated by Herbert Wehner.

The party leadership will nonetheless have to work hard to reconcile excessive demands for greater social justice among party members with the need not to upset the economy. Brandt has yet to accomplish a diplomatic masterpiece in this sector.

His forecasts for the forthcoming decade nonetheless represent a first, verbal attempt to plan social policy in advance on a long-term basis and so to meet left-wing demands half way without threatening the economy with socialist experiments.

At Saarbrücken many a delegate realised for the first time that the conference resolutions of a governing party cannot be equated with the bolder decisions of a party in opposition.

A single anecdote will suffice to illustrate the difference. While in opposition conference would have had a whip-round for the victims of flooding in the Saar. On this occasion a government Minister after consultation with the Chancellor immediately announced that Bonn would launch a full-scale relief programme.

Realising one's own self-importance can, of course, prove dangerous. The left-wing opposition within the party ought never to forget that in a parliamentary democracy that they do not want to jeopardise they will always be dependent on the support of the electorate.

Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner and Helmut Schmidt did not forget that in the present administration they are dependent on the support of a coalition partner. It was often enough on the Free Democrats' account that Chancellor Brandt came to the rescue at Saarbrücken in forestalling obligations that cannot be undertaken by the present coalition.

The Social Democrats will not for all time feel bound in solidarity and gratitude to their coalition partner but for the time being the leadership is interested in maintaining the coalition for the duration of the present legislative period. The government will thus not shift over worker's participation in management.

If Brandt is able to make use of the time gained at Saarbrücken to consolidate his government, to control price increases, maintain economic growth and full employment and achieve success in this policy towards the Eastern Bloc, he will continue to keep a firm hold on his party.

His authority will continue to be enough to convince the left wing of the need to keep to a policy of moderate reform in view of election necessities.

A battered Brandt in a battered government would find it more difficult to apply the brake to the left wing or to prevent them from gaining support from a rank and file disappointed by the government's performance.

So it is that Willy Brandt in Bonn is not only deciding the course of his own goverment but also that of his party in the future.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 May 1970)



The four-day Social Democratic party conference in Saarbrücken ended on 15 May with the election of the new executive. Chancellor Willy Brandt (centre) was re-elected party chairman, polling 318 out of a possible 331 votes. His deputies, Parliamentary party chairman Herbert Wehner (left) and Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt (right) were also re-elected by convincing majorities. Horst Ehmke, Minister without portfolio with responsibility for the Chancellor's Office, is on the Chancellor's left. (Photo: dpa)

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Positive plans for Common Market integration

At the moment more attention is being paid to the dynamics of the new policy towards the Eastern Bloc but historians may one day come to the conclusion that 1970 was in point of fact a year of dynamism in Western Europe.

Following a long period of stagnation the European Common Market has received new impulses since the retirement of General de Gaulle. President Pompidou's consent at The Hague summit to the holding of entry bid negotiations once agreement on the agricultural market was reached has now borne fruit.

The EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels has invited would-be members Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway to attend negotiations in Luxembourg on 30 June.

Entry talks, which are expected to take a year and a half to two years, will be tough and unrelenting but they could lead to the emergence of a community at long last bridging the gap between EEC and Efta and in a position to compete with world powers Russia and America in the pace of its development.

Britain is the crucial potential member and following the strengthening of the British economy and the storms that have swept the Commom Market in the course of the monetary and agricultural crises Whitehall's negotiating-position is better than it has been in the past.

The Council of Ministers has generously reduced the numerical strength of the EEC Commission from fourteen to nine members, leaving the five seats open for prospective new members, and voting strength has been amended to ensure that the four would-be newcomers will between them have enough votes to be able to exercise the right of veto.

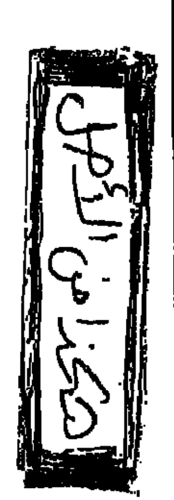
Britain will have the same number of votes as France, Italy and this country, the three major members of the present Common Market.

It can only be hoped that despite difficulties on individual issues the economic dynamics of Western Europe, including the compulsion to join forces, will prevail.

As on past occasions this advance into virgin territory as far as European integration is concerned can only be successfully accomplished stage by stage and from crisis to crisis.

The problem of political integration, postponed for the time being, is likely soon to become acute. Increasing economic, industrial and technological integration of the Continent will soon make joint political action essential.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 16 May 1970)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Geneva plays important negotiating stage in East-West detente

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Geneva has of late merited more attention as an additional scene of Bonn's policy of relaxing tension with the East alongside Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, Erfurt and Kassel.

The headquarters of numerous international organisations and sub-divisions of the UN, Geneva exercises an influence on multilateral politics that should not be underestimated in continuation of what governments attempt to initiate in bilateral talks.

What is more, developments in bilateral relations can to a certain extent be influenced or prejudiced by the Geneva scene.

Bonn is represented in Geneva by Ambassador Swidbert Schnippenkötter, who used to be this country's disarmament delegate, and a staff of for the most part young and alert officials.

For some time the Federal government seems to have been intent on utilising the opportunities Geneva provides as a proving ground for a more flexible policy towards the Eastern Bloc and on the German Question.

East Berlin's man Dr Siegfried Zachmann, a semi-diplomatic status "observer" who enjoys massive support from the Eastern Bloc delegations, is for that matter also bringing pressure to bear in Geneva with the aim of achieving the international upgrading and recognition his government has long desired.

This country's first attempt to grasp the detente initiative in Geneva rather than in conjunction with the Western Allies to stymie in response to Eastern Bloc moves as in the past has, sad to say, proved a failure.

It was at the beginning of April and the problem was that of GDR attendance at this year's general assembly of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. In weeks of behind-the-scenes talks Schnippenkötter tried to reach agreement between East and West on what was described as an informal, pragmatic solution. The legal aspect of the problem, particularly the matter of the delegation's status, was to remain unaffected.

Until 1958 the East Berlin delegation attended talks as adviser to the Soviet occupation forces, subsequently preferring not to take part because it felt discriminated against in view of the full membership accorded to the Federal Republic. It was now quietly to resume attendance as the official GDR delegation but without voting rights.

This suggestion reportedly met with the approval of both the Western powers and the Soviet Union but East Berlin is claimed to have insisted on all or nothing, in which it was backed by a number of Eastern Bloc delegations, particularly the Polish.

For their part the three Western powers are supposed to have made it clear at Geneva that they intend to uphold their responsibility for Germany as a whole and that as regards the legal status of the GDR and the ECE they went by Article 10 of the EEC statute, which refers to East Berlin's occupation zone status.

At all events the projected ECE arrangement did not materialise. This may partly have been due to the fact that it was already known that the Federal Republic and its Western allies intended to oppose the GDR's application for full membership of the World Health Organisation.

Bonn will hear nothing of this attitude necessarily appearing contradictory. Re-centry of GDR representatives into the ECE would not have involved a change of status and not prejudiced arrangements with other UN bodies.

It would thus not have represented a break with Bonn's tenet that any status improvement of the GDR by way of admission to UN bodies ought to be dependent on tangible results of the intra-German dialogue.

The target of intra-German detente would, Bonn argued in canvassing votes against GDR membership of the WHO, be jeopardised were East Berlin without counter-concession allowed on the basis of the Vienna formula to become a member of other UN bodies.

West German diplomats in Geneva privately maintain that this policy line which it is their job to advocate would have proved virtually untenable in the WHO if the GDR had been admitted to the ECE under the designation "German Democratic Republic" and so in the eyes of the Third World appeared to have achieved a breakthrough.

Viewed from Geneva a fair number of factors would seem to be involved in deciding how long this breakthrough can be forestalled and what other international organisations would follow suit.

Whether East Berlin concedes the intra-German improvements Bonn demands or Bonn one day has to submit to the view voiced in Geneva by the Poles in particular that there can be no concessions in return for the recognition of realities will not, in the final analysis, clinch the issue.

The direct, immediate political and economic interests, links and inclinations on the basis of which individual delegations, particularly those of non-aligned and neutral countries, decide for or against GDR membership of one international organisation or the other are bound to prevail over the arguments of the two principal protagonists.

The degree of dependence, relianc[e] or relationship with one or other of [the] great powers will play an important [part]. So will the prospect of more develop[ment] aid or trade policy concessions.

One factor is of more importance, though. It has become increas[ingly] apparent over recent months that limits of the political and diplo[matic] leeway allowed Bonn and East Berl[in] both in Geneva and in respect of rela[tions] with the United Nations and anc[illary] organisations – are to be found at [the] point where the Allies of the Se[cond] World War feel their own rights [and] interests to be affected.

As far as they and many o[ther] countries are concerned GDR mem[ber]ship of UN organisations is not mer[ely a] matter of an extra vote for the Ea[stern] Bloc or of the principle of uni[versal] representation being followed.

Even Eastern Bloc countries in [the] have been known unofficially to [voice] anxiety lest the GDR, economically [and] politically powerful as it undoubtedly [is,] manoeuvre itself into too importa[nt a] position once it gains admission to [these] organisations.

In talks with both Eastern and We[stern] delegates it transpires that a long[-term] worry is that of the two German[ies] with the political and economically powerful influence they would [exert] joining forces after progressing fr[om] present confrontation to reg[ulated] coexistence and cooperation.

Anxiety lest this prove to be [a] consequence of detente between the [two] parts of Germany and the East and West in general is voiced in part by pe[ople] who in the past accused Bonn of pur[suing] a far too rigid policy towards the Ea[st].

Coexistence of the two German [states] in UN organisations, not to menti[on the] General Assembly, which w[ould] presuppose the defusing of the o[ld] enemy-state articles of the UN [Charter,] can thus clearly be but the final stag[e of a] lengthy process of gaining confidence leading to genuine relaxation of te[nsion] and a lasting peace settlement.

In Geneva, where despite po[litical] differences between the various d[elega]tions from East and West the atmo[sphere] of work in progress is extremely [good,] long term prospects of something o[f the] sort coming about seem just as possi[ble as] those of the two resident represent[atives] of the two German states one day sh[aking] hands in spite of everything and g[etting] down to objective political talks.

Wolfram van den Wyenb[ergh]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine [Zeitung] für Deutschland, 13 Ma[y 1970])

May 1970 has been a month of anniversaries of the end of the war and also of the fresh start that followed it. Twenty-five years ago much thought was given to a groundwork for reconstruction.

Bounds to the imagination were set by hardship and hopes were interned in zones of occupation. People who thought in terms of European integration in May 1945 were utopians.

No one would have dared to predict that there would soon be a Council of Europe, still less that a treaty would shortly be signed that was to clinch the resolve no longer to wage war against one another.

Yet on 9 May 1960 French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed the setting-up of a European Coal and Steel Community, conceived of, as it were, as cooperation between Krupp's (who had yet to re-form) and Schneider-Creuzot.

It is only right that this twentieth anniversary should not be passed by with never a mention. The EEC Parliament will be recalling it today and elsewhere commemoration celebrations were held on the day itself – in France, for instance.

It is gratifying to note that France has applauded Robert Schuman again. The anniversary celebrations prove that his idea lives on. The ECSC may originally have been a brainwave of Jean Monnet but it was Schuman who raised it to the level of a political possibility.

As the European Common Market developed from the ECSC the commemoration leads directly to the present progress and worries of the EEC.

Political partnership within EEC must be the long-term aim

There was a far more political note to the establishment of the ECSC than there was to that of the Common Market. The political intentions behind coal and steel policy were, of course, fairly obvious. One of them, for instance, was to prevent Germany from building up an arms industry again.

At the same time, though, this country assumed political partnership in the gay beginnings of an integrated Europe.

In the case of the EEC political ambitions were classed as longer-term targets to be reached with the aid of the economy. Europe's lost verve was gradually to be reactivated.

In the ten years of the history of the Common Market this longer-term target slept a deep sleep but was never completely forgotten. The Six finally expressly remembered it at The Hague summit.

Nothing the EEC undertakes is non-political, mind you. Indirectly the enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain, Ireland and Scandinavian countries is a political act.

Work on the entry bids has made so much progress of late that the four applicants are officially to be invited to Luxembourg for entry negotiations on 30 June.

This may be no more than the implementation of a decision or the keeping of a promise but it can nonetheless be rated as a success. Difficulties enough had to be overcome before full talks were possible.

They are to start in style but will soon have to get down the business. Satisfactory entry conditions must be negotiated for a Britain embedded in its Commonwealth and on the brink of a general election.

In addition to a policy of completion and expansion the EEC has also undertaken to get down to foreign policy – the real thing. It now looks as though expansion and foreign policy are clashing. Foreign Ministers compile documents on closer foreign policy cooperation but the verve is missing.

Whitehall would like to participate in this preliminary work but France objects and is only in favour of a close political framework in order to ensure that member-countries do not pursue policies that are completely at odds with one another.

As a result the Six will presumably remain on their own and doubtless only half-heartedly at that.

Is the Western European Union a way out of the problem? France intends to resume full and active membership of the WEU shortly and Britain is a member. France will no longer oppose political talks at WEU meetings but on the other hand debate does not lead to binding decisions and will not be so unless fundamental changes are made to the WEU's functions.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 May 1970)

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POLITICS

All is far from quiet on the SPD front

Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, is visibly disquieted. He has noticed that things could be going awry. He even stood at the speaker's desk and read a petition from thirty one delegates from six various regions on Vietnam and Cambodia. Obviously the Young Socialists are behind it.

Willy Brandt, wearing a blue suit and with his usual suntan, tried to give reassurances.

The petition that had suddenly been dropped on the speaker's desk stated: "The defence of democracy and freedom has been used as a pretext for fighting a brutal imperialist war in South-East Asia designed to stamp out great sections of the populace and back up American vested interests."

The petition goes on to talk of increased Fascism in American society. No wonder Willy Brandt looked concerned. If such a motion were passed at the meeting his foreign policy and that of his coalition partner Walter Scheel whose name was mentioned repeatedly by prominent SPD members at this conference, would be compromised.

The petition was presented by Karsten Voigt, chairman of the Young Socialists, who was not originally to be a delegate at this conference but stepped in due to the indisposition of a delegate from his district.

In comparison to the vehemence of this resolution the committee's motion which in accordance with the Socialist International deplores the American march into Cambodia, is tame.

The speakers who followed Voigt were as unbending as he himself in this question and in the matter of Greece. They are calling for Greece's membership of Nato to be suspended and for a cessation of weapon supplies to Greece.

The Party committee called on Ministers Horst Ehmke and Helmut Schmidt and then on Chancellor Brandt himself with all his prestige.

He said: "The war in South-East Asia should not cause a split in the Party at this conference."

The radical petition was finally defeated. With slight modifications the committee's motion was passed. But the young left-wingers had had their say. They fight and they provoke and they received applause.

They had already shown that they bite as well as bark a few hours earlier. With a complicated debate on Party organisational business they had caused a digression of over an hour at the Party conference.

On most points they suffered defeat in the end. But two points made by them got through: For the duration of this conference all boards were to sit before the public and modifications were to be made to the "block system" for elections to the committee, which has often been hotly attacked.

This is one of the paradoxes of this Party conference which was anything but a victory celebration for the SPD after the government changeover in Bonn.

On one side there was the Party Establishment giving its annual report and then sitting back to hear a debate which would be a paean of praise to what had been achieved.

On the other hand there were the Young Socialists and the young rebels for whom the ritual of the Party conference with its interminable speeches and other formalities was alien.

What they want is more discussion, discussion as they understand it, which knows no bounds or limitations.

One of the Establishment is, quite naturally, Herbert Wehner who still seems to be indispensible for the Party, although he occasionally speaks of those "who still have something to look forward to" which presumably indicates that he has resigned himself to the fact that he has little to look forward to.

He spoke for more than an hour, and the relentless volume of his voice during that period was astonishing. Basically his report was a sober reflection of what the SPD Parliamentary Party has achieved in the last two years.

Even when he is speaking of such banal achievements as the Regensburg-Passau autobahn or industrial developments in the Saar he gives the impression that he considers these a wonder of the world before which all his enemies and the enemies of the SPD should cower in awe.

He quoted extracts from a Gustav Heinemann speech with such explosive force that he seemed to be pointing out to the President what the words really meant and how they should have been delivered.

Herbert Wehner received applause at the end of his speech and the sheer physical effort he put into it, it must be agreed, was impressive.



Günter Grass in conversation with Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt (left) and Jochen Vogel (right) Mayor of Munich at the SPD party conference in Saarbrücken

Then came Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller who was immediately besieged by photographers. We are no longer so used to seeing and hearing from him. Herbert Wehner had, the day before, praised Schiller's achievements to the skies, yet another sign of how the party executive and the government believe they must stick together.

There were three major faults at this Party conference.

Firstly the Young Socialists who are always on the lookout for a chance to throw a spanner in the works by bringing up a debate on Party organisational business.

Secondly the rain that gushed down for 48 hours solid and turned the parking lots on Saarbrücken's fairground into mud baths.

Thirdly there was a highly inefficient organisation

The rain which penetrated the roofs of the fair's hall in certain places affected everyone equally, Young Socialists, old Socialists, guests, the Party executive and journalists.

Catering facilities at the conference were poor, offering no more than Frankfurters, roast chickens and a cup of coffee for those who were lucky.

Obviously journalists were not expected to turn up. There were neither sufficient telephones nor a reasonable number of desks where journalists could work.

What did the left-wing say before the Party conference started? "Conferences are today a welcome opportunity for a Party executive to show its mettle.

"Leading members of the Party strike up an orator's pose and beg for applause. Delegates get a sense of the big wide world when the press, radio and television present the conference to the public." This breath of the big wide world obviously had not yet permeated to Saarbrücken fairground.

Heinz Murmann

(Handelsblatt, 13 May 1970)

SPD youth speaks out

Young Socialists in opposition to the Social Democratic establishment published a "pragmatic paper" as a satirical jibe at the progress of the party conference in Saarbrücken.

"Conference," the draft went, *"emphatically demands that all be done that needs to be done. Far too little was done in the past. There could be grave consequences if more is not done.*

"Conference emphatically condemns the party executive's failure in the past to do everything that could have been done.

"The executive then counters with the following motion: 'Conference calls on the party executive to do everything to ensure all is done that needs to be done. All other motions are thus covered.'"

(Münchner Merkur, 13 May 1970)

Walter Möller (left) and Norbert Gansel leaders of the Young Socialist delegation at Saarbrücken (Photos: dpa)

Günter Grass speaks to the SPD on the SPD

Internationally famous author Günter Grass addressed delegates to the Social Democratic Party conference in Saarbrücken. For many a long year voters in this country have been silent, but now, since the 1969 election, they have begun to voice opinions.

This new political interest, has been the result of bright ideas emanating from the Social Democratic Party and its supporters.

Günter Grass maintained that the Social Democratic Party, once an active member of the Grand Coalition, was badly in need of support in the early part of last year. Resignations and concern over the future of the Grand Coalition had a laming influence on the Party.

Still further the younger generation impregnated with the habits of protest no longer saw the cool calculations of power politics as worthy of support. The Grand Coalition alienated youth.

According to Grass the Party had given too much attention to the division of the generations and insufficient attention to immediate political problems.

The Social Democrats lack a valid theory. They can neither turn towards the father figures of Marxism nor fashion a streamlined belief in progress by means of a pragmatic approach.

Grass continued that there was a danger of the SPD as a political organisation not being sufficiently aware of the ultimate effects of its policies, and failing short of its own standards.

The party should not allow the merits and result of its own policies to be ruined by a kind of general "Boljahn-ism".

Günter Grass said: "When I compare the case of Boljahn in Bremen with that of Littmann in Frankfurt, when I consider how much intrigue went on within the Party, and call upon experience to solve the problems, experience that I have gained in Berlin or Baden-Württemberg, the number of fossils I find lying around would be enough to make up a fair sized cemetery, whose gravestone inscriptions, left and right, cannot elicit any piety in me."

In Günter Grass's opinion it was the task of people who voted SPD not to leave the Party on its own but to open it up from the outside and give it a good airing. The SPD should not, he continued, be afraid to utilise the knowledge and the unrest of its voters.

In the contradictory juxtaposition of reason, expressed in scepticism, and irrationality, which is expressed in totalitarianism, Günter Grass carries the standard of critical rationality amid the applause of the Party conference and the encouragement and thanks of Herbert Wehner.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 May 1970)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

An alternative National Day – 18 January

With the exception of 17 June and 1 May all public holidays in this country are Christian festivals. Germans are traditionally a people that take great pleasure in public holidays. Many nations in the Christian world do not celebrate two days at Christmas, Easter and Whitsun.

Good Friday and Ascension Day are also public holidays by law and Catholics celebrate Corpus Christi while Protestants have their day of prayer and repentance.

Other days like Epiphany on 6 January and Reformation Day are not general public holidays but are respected by state schools.

All these public holidays are publicly celebrated. It is not only the churches that honour the days with special religious ceremonies. Amusements that are not thought compatible to the character of the holiday are forbidden and radio and television programmes also bear this in mind when arranging schedules.

All children here celebrate St Nicholas' Day and Catholic children at least celebrate St Martin's Day. What singles Germans out from almost every other nation is that there is no single holiday for children or adults in this country that is not of Christian origin or Christian tradition. 17 June is not a holiday but a day *of grief and meditation.*

The provisional nature of the Federal Republic was given a symbolic day with the 17 June. The Day of German Unity expresses the fragmentary nature of the Federal Republic as far as territory is concerned.

It must be the only National Day that does not proudly celebrate what has been achieved but looks sorrowfully at what has not been achieved.

This day commemorating the courageous revolt of workers against communist opression on 17 June 1953 in East Berlin was a source of embarrassment from the very beginning. No one knows how the nation can celebrate the day but there is more to it than this.

Politicians have long called for contacts with people in the German Democratic Republic (GDR), even Communists. They have had official meetings and helped in their small way the progress of inter-German detente.

But on 17 June they all had to stand at the demarcation line with torch ablaze and speak of inalienable human rights, the right to be united and the injustice of Bolshevism.

[illegible] public holiday for political reasons. Even without the new developments in inter-German relations, the day would have to have been given up as it was never accepted as a national day by the population of the Federal Republic and could never be.

The present Bundestag session will probably abolish 17 June and replace it with a proper day of national celebration. But on which day would that be held?

8 May, the anniversary of the capitulation in 1945, can be ruled out unless the Federal Republic is to include itself among the victorious powers as Communists in the other part of Germany do.

It could be held on 29 September, the day of St Michael, patron saint of the Germans. But this choice would be an escape into the non-political sphere and can no longer be recommended in view of the relationship between Church, State and society that is daily becoming more and more lukewarm and indifferent.

Although 20 July 1944 takes up a morally honourable place in German history it must still be ruled out. In all its essential political decisions the Federal Republic has acted against the ideas of those people who instigated the attempt on Hitler's life and the subsequent coup d'état. Again a failure and not an achievement would form the basis for national celebrations.

The only date left is 18 January, the day when the German Empire was founded in 1871 and the actual day of German unity. By choosing this day the Federal Republic would be acknowledging the continuity of German history and the national State.

At the same time it would honour the peace policy of the founder of the Empire and repudiate the ideologies imposed upon it by the bad consciences of the governing generation – the pacifists, the Europeans and supra-nationalists and teh unhistorical anti-Prussians who see a gradual decline from Luther to Frederick the Great and thence to Bismarck.

18 January would be a good day for public celebration – and it could be celebrated right away as a centenary. It would be a day when our country could return at last to political normality and recognise itself in a great historical act.

Johannes Gross

(CHRIST UND WELT, 8 May 1970)

Attempt to change Basic Law

More than ten years ago one influential constitutional lawyer in the Federal Republic attacked the creators of Basic Law as not being particularly blessed with imagination when they used the old legislative divisions of the [illegible]

Since then Basic Law's federal structure and the division of responsibility between central government and Federal states has become and increasing irritation that obstructs unified solution of urgent problems – and not only in the educational sphere. There have already been demands for a total revision of Basic Law.

Basic Law envisages three types of legislation: the exclusive legislation of the central government that completely excludes all initiatives by Federal states; concurrent legislation where Federal states can act only if the central government does not control the sphere in question and finally framework legislation. In the latter the central government can only draw up the general framework.

Concurrent and framework legislation has resulted in the criticism, accepted in part by the Federal states, that their powers should be restricted so that unified solutions could be enforced throughout the Federal Republic.

No clear guiding thought can be seen in the list of objects for which the central government has framework powers under Basic Law. The press and films are included along with nature conservation and payment of wages.

But framework powers do little to guarantee unified regulation. This is shown by the Federal states' varying pay regulations. Federal Home Affairs Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has therefore announced a bill to amend Basic Law so that pay regulations can be brought into concurrent legislation.

Basic Law has drawn up a 25-point list for this area of concurrent responsibility. The central government can deal with the areas of the economy, labour, welfare, civil law the penal code and the furtherance of scientific research.

But it has long been clear that this list is inadequate. At present a re-division of powers for the purification of water and the atmosphere and for noise abatement is being discussed.

Paul Lersch

(DIE WELT, 4 May 1970)

Away with oaths call by the President

It has been no secret that the Federal Republic President, Gustav Heinemann, favours the liberal wing of the Social Democratic Party. This is shown once again by the discussions he began on the subject of abolishing oaths of office.

Apart from the President the Free Democrats in North-Rhine Westphalia have also given their attention to this matter. At the Party conference they [illegible] in which the idea of officials and military men swearing on oath of office was declared "incompatible with the democratic spirit of our constitution."

The Party considered that "Loyalty towards a democratic employer and democratic laws conforming to our constitution" must be a matter of fact for every democrat without his having to swear an oath to this effect.

In President Heinemann's opinion a formal declaration of loyalty should not be abolished without further ado but should be replaced by a professional code of honour for officials and men serving in the armed forces.

A similar produre would apply to witnesses in a court of law. The motivation behind an official, a military man or a witness should be a call of honour.

Oaths, even in their secular form, stem from religious sources. Religious principles, however, are no longer generally binding for a pluralistic society.

It remains to be seen whether the new practice in this sphere will conform to the realities.

(Handelsblatt, 24 April 1970)

Review life sentences after twenty years, Minister says

In a newspaper interview Federal Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn asked whether all criminals serving life sentences should not have their case reviewed after a period of twenty years.

The Minister made this proposal with the aim of having the two central issues in the penal code – guilt and rehabilitation into society – dealt with practically and sensibly.

Gerhard Jahn's suggestion is basically the logical extension of the new regulations in the general section of the penal code. These refer to rehabilitation as the meaning and purpose of punishment.

With this proposal Jahn has touched upon the whole problem of life sentences, the part of the legal system dealt with by sixteen professors in the latest plan for reform entitled *Punishable Offences against Persons.*

The professors question life sentences as they destroy the personality and are therefore inhumane. These are the same objections as those put forward by Jahn.

If life sentences are not abolished at the present stage of the discussion Jahn should grasp the initiative and put his views into practice.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 May 1970)

Government publishes interim report on the state of the press

A government bill is now in prepa[ration] to introduce annual press s[ta]tistics at Federal level. This is revealed i[n] an interim report on the state of pr[ess] and broadcasting that has just been pu[b]lished in Bonn. It is estimated that t[he] first statistics will be for the year 19[..]

In the interim report the governm[ent] said it believed that freedom of the pr[ess] and freedom of expression of opinion [in] the Federal Republic was guaranteed a[s it] always had been.

According to the report the "pr[ess] scene" in 1969 was characterised by [..] main facts:

1. No significant changes in the dai[ly] press. Press concentration and coope[ra]tion was weaker than in 1967 and 19[..]

2. Capital involvement of "potenti[ally] considerable importance" in the peri[o]dical press.

3. A favourable economic develop[ment] in both fields.

The number of daily papers fell f[rom] 150 to 146 in 1969. The governm[ent] points out that this is the smallest [de]crease for several years.

But owing to increased cooperati[on,] publisher's agreements on defining t[he] competitive area and newspaper closu[res] the number of papers with up-to-[the-]minute local and regional news has fall[en] still further.

The number of urban and rural distri[cts] with only one paper increased from 16[..] in September 1967 to 173 at the end [of] 1969, or 31.4 per cent of all urban a[nd] rural districts. More than one fifth of th[e] population live in districts that boast o[nly] one paper.

As examples of capital involvement [in] periodicals the government referred [to] the Bertelsmann group's twenty per c[ent] share in Gruner & Jahr in Hamburg, Gruner & Jahr's ninety per cent shar[e in] the Kindler and Schiermeyer publish[ing] house.

It also mentioned the merger of m[..] publishers like Droemer and von Ho[lt]brink where papers like the *Saarbrü[cker] Zeitung* were involved.

The average circulation of daily [and] weekly papers and their advertising [busi]ness were shown by the governm[ent] investigation to have developed favo[urab]ly. At the end of 1969 the total cir[cula]tion figure averaged 22.5 million. [The] proportion of advertising per page [in]creased from 37.8 to 40.7 per cent.

In its report the government rema[ins] aloof from plans for independent ra[dio] and television. It stressed that project[s of] this type demand considerable financ[ial] expenditure and would have to dr[aw] from the local advertising market. Gr[ave] effects on the existence of smaller new[s]papers cannot be ruled out, the report says.

The report also raises serious objection[s] to the advisability of the press having complete or predominant control of p[ri]vate broadcasting ventures as this wo[uld] contravene the principle of dividing po[w]er in the sphere of press and broadcasti[ng.]

The government did not make a de[]finite statement on the use of the gi[ga]hertz wavelength applied for by priv[ate] operators. The report states, "It will n[ot] be decided until the worldwide broadcast[]ing administration conference for t[he] space broadcasting service in 1971 wh[ich] section of the wavelength from 11.7 [to] 12.7 giga-hertz will be allotted to broa[d]casting on Earth."

Moves by publicly-owned broadcasti[ng] stations to extend schools, educational a[nd] university television could mean th[at] additional frequencies would have to b[e] made available.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 May 1970)

■ RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Protestant Church threatened with lasting division



After 25 years of unity German Protestantism is faced by the ruins of the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD) and a split into an Eastern and a Western Church.

This is a late result of the consolidation of two separate States in that part of the former Reich that has remained German. The cause of this ecclesiastical division is unecclesiastical – pressure from the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

German Protestantism must now develop new separate forms of church organisation in the two German territories. These forms must comply with the political, social and spiritual conditions on both sides of the Elbe-Saale line dividing the two Germanies. Only then can there be any prospect of the Churches fulfilling their function in their sphere of action.

A beginning has been made in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The new League of Evangelical Churches in the GDR does at least offer the opportunity of seeking renovation jointly in cooperation with all churches in the GDR.

The Church, now shrunk into a minority position, must throw overboard the ballast of ecclesiastical organisation that is now proving an obstacle. Instead it must develop relevant, modest, effective forms that can be supported by those people who are still Protestants.

The Protestant Church is in the middle of a sobering-up process in Germany. The extent to which this is affecting Protestantism in the Federal Republic can be seen at the EKD synod in Stuttgart, or to be more accurate the synod of churches in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

The Church must make a new beginning in the Federal Republic as in the GDR. One obstacle is that there is no political pressure here. The depth of the cæsura is hidden as the name and organs of the EKD continue to exist in the West.

But GDR members have been amputated, leaving behind a deep wound. Will the patient recover? Or is the Western EKD torso condemning itself to continuing infirmity by refusing to free itself from the past and face the future?

The EKD synod has lost all its former importance. It is dead and was dead long before the 42 members from the GDR withdrew to form the League of Churches.

The all-German synod was once the mouthpiece of German Protestantism. Its debates and decisions showed what was affecting the movement and what it had to contribute to the spiritual and political reconstruction of Germany.

That time is long past. The synod's power was exhausted before the erection of the Berlin Wall ruled out joint meetings. Since then it has had no power at all, to the detriment of the Evangelical Church. The failure of the synod led to a withering of the other leading organs of the EKD, showing that in post-war German Protestantism the synodic principle had become the principle of ecclesiastical life.

It is true that the EKD's official bureaux have continued to function. The Church Chancellery for the Interior, the Foreign Office, the Chambers and committees still do their work.

They have also opened up new ways for the Church in memoranda and in waking the conciousness of the Church to the fact that development aid is a duty of Protestant belief.

But the uniting body, the body that determined the direction the Church was to take, declined with the synod. The EKD conscience grew silent. It was hardly realised that neglect in the sphere of education affected not only the life nerve of the German nation but also the heart of the Evangelical Church.

The EKD could not even accomplish an adequate financial agreement between the Churches. This task, forced upon it by public anger, was technically so simple to carry out.

The most important move in German Protestantism occurred without the help of the EKD. This came about last spring when the spiritual opening of German Lutherism resulted in the overcoming of the sixteenth-century confessional boundaries between Protestants.

The present age has become a witness of the decay in the EKD's spiritual powers. Is there any prospect of a turn for the better? The dramatic resignation of Hans Puttfarcken, the synod chairman, shortly before the opening of this synod because of irreconcilable differences of interpretation of questions of legal forms could have a purifying effect.

It shows that this is not the time to avoid decisions by fleeing into the jungle of legal theories. First the seats in the synod and EKD council vacated by the GDR members must be filled. Keeping these seats free as a gesture would only be food for dreamers who consider reunification possible in the foreseeable future.

But these are organisational questions. The important thing here is to attract the younger generation and people with a critical imagination.

The tasks facing the Church demand all its powers if the contribution of the Evangelical Church is once again to gain importance. The synod must prepare the ground for this. Its main task is to determine the Protestant way into the future in the West of the divided country.

Karl-Alfred Odin

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 May 1970)



Dr Ludwig Raiser was elected to be head of the Protestant Church in Germany at its fourth synod in Stuttgart. Bishop Kurt Scharf (right) is the deputy chairman of the EKD Council. (Photo: dpa)

Commission proposes no divorce in first year of marriage

The marital law commission of the Federal Ministry of Justice has proposed that divorces should be forbidden by law in the first year of marriage.

After two years work the commission presented its first two reports to Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn on 8 May. In thirteen theses on the reform of divorce law it proposed that the failure of a marriage should be the criterion for a divorce while the question of guilt should no longer play any part.

In future a divorce should be given if the two parties have been living apart for twelve months and agree to a divorce or, in cases of dispute, where couples have been living apart for more than five years.

In particularly difficult cases of dispute the commission proposes a hardship clause where a divorce cannot be granted against the wished of one of the parties if it would be extraordinarily harsh or unjust because of special personal relations or if it meant serious economic hardship for the couple concerned or their children.

But this hardship clause would lose its validity if the couple had been separated for five years.

In fifteen further theses on the reform of the law of maintenance the commission advocates a future change in the social insurance law, the civil service law and welfare law with the aim of introducing special social security for married women so that the financial dependance of a divorcee could be overcome.

Maintenance after a divorce could be claimed only if a return to work is unreasonable or if living off other income is impossible.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 9 May 1970)

Ex-priests discuss their problems at Munich conference

There was an unusual meeting recently in the *Deutscher Kaiser*, one of Munich's most elegant hotels. It was attended by some 120 people – all Catholic priests who had been released from their clerical obligations.

Most of them had come with their wives or fiancees. There were also practising priests who were sympathic to their cause and laymen interested in the problems concerned.

Those people who came along as observers to make sociological and psychological studies to discover resentment, aggression, frustration and similar emotions in the behaviour of branded men (or the first signs of marital failure among the former celibate priests) were disappointed.

The ex-priests' wives could not be included in the category of suffragettes either. Nor were they obedient admirers of their formerly revered husbands.

If the problem of a Catholic priest's resignation or marriage (they do not always have to be concurrent) were not played up so much by the official Church and the boulevard Press it would not have been worth giving the public such an impression of normality.

One conclusion that was made in the corridors and in private conversations as well as in speeches, working groups and resolutions was that the Church would do better to discuss the more important questions asked by people today.

This work of enlightenment to influence public opinion – taken by itself a backward looking phenomenon – was still necessary, participants at the congress said, because theological findings made a long time ago are blocked by antiquated ideas within the Church and its hierarchy.

After a lot of work in smaller groups the anonymous view of the congress seemed to be that priesthood was not a rank or continual ordination but a function in which every Christian has specific share.

103 priests without office were interviewed in a survey and the results were submitted to the congress. None of them wanted to carry out the old-style priest's function as a married man but almost all of them would like to be of future service to the Church in one way or another.

The majority had given up their position because of the ruling that priests must remain celibate. Only a few had lost their belief. Many however resigned because of the problems involved in an antiquated priesthood.

The theological developments outlined here were most clearly expressed by those theologists who were still in office and not by those priests who had resigned.

Those priests who have given up their office and formed groups in Munich, Frankfurt and Cologne describe themselves as "priests without office." This is intended to express their readinesss to cooperate in the Church's renovation if the official Church attitude changes. This is already possible in many spheres in some bishoprics. Hesse is one example.

The following resolutions were made and passed on to bishop in this country: the ex-priests rejected the accusation of disloyalty made when they gave up their office; the Church's obligations to ex-priests should be carried out – this occurred only in half the cases recorded; ex-priests should be allowed to remain in the service of the Church without detrimental or senseless duties and obligations such as a change of residence or a quiet wedding; and the problem of priesthood and celibacy must not be omitted from the 1972 synod.

The chairman of this country's Episcopal Conference did not think that he could accept the invitation to attend this congress. But he did send his representative on the final day.

Hans Joachim Türk

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 May 1970)

■ CULTURAL AFFAIRS

More money needed for more efficient public lending library system



In a Hamburg municipal library a strapping fifty-year-old woman said to the librarian: "Young man, I want something on love. If you know anything about that."

In a Cologne library an eight-year-old lad went up to the librarian and told him that he too was writing a novel. When asked how much of it he had already completed the boy said proudly: "Two pages. It's in my school exercise book."

School boys and adults of 45 and over are the most common users of public lending libraries.

In the Federal Republic there are about ten thousand public libraries for them with a stock of 29,900,000 books. Every subject under the sun is treated in these from cook book to *Karmasutra*, from Bible to ballistics, from Lenin to Lieder.

Very few people in fact take advantage of this education offered gratis. According to Dr Gustav Sichelschmidt of the America Memorial Library only three per cent of the people in this country are regular users of public library facilities.

This average figure does not take any account of regional variations. Hanover's municipal library, for example, proudly claims that fifteen per cent of the citizens of Hanover use the library at some time. And it must be taken into account that [illegible] country, particularly in rural areas, do not have library facilities in their vicinity.

"Librarians would be satisfied if on average ten per cent of people in this country were to use the facilities they offer," said Guido Hilger of the Federal Republic Librarians Association in Berlin.

This ideal figure is not even recorded in Cologne, the fourth largest city of the Federal Republic, which has twenty six public libraries. Of 800,000 citizens of Cologne 60,000 are entered in the files of the *Stadtbibliothek*.

What Dr Sichelschmidt said applies to the majority of working adults here: "The public hardly takes any notice of libraries."

Why is this? Dr Horst Tümmers who has been head of Cologne's *Stadtbücherei* since August 1969 complained: "People just don't see our small premises."

He is hoping for a new central library to be built on the Neumarkt, which "with the help of God and the politicians" should be begun at long last next year.

Even the peoble who see the small premises often have to return empty handed since the open libraries in the Federal Republic are only open in exceptional cases.

Take Essen for a typical example: On Mondays books are only loaned out in the afternoon, Wednesdays and Saturdays only two hours in the morning. And on the three other days of the week potential readers arriving at mid-day find the premises bolted and barred. When then should a working man or woman go to the library to borrow books?

Just how much longer hours of opening would add to libraries' being used is shown by Scandinavia and Britain. The library in Goteborg in Sweden is open from eight in the morning until ten at night. A businessman in Birmingham can obtain books daily from eight until eight. The result is thirty per cent of people in Birmingham read in the public library.

Longer opening hours are an essential if libraries want to serve citizens as a centre of information and education. In the Federal Republic the excuse for the *locked doors is shortage of staff.*

In fact behind the locked doors the staff that libraries have been able to employ are busy, sorting books, putting them in order, cataloguing them, registering them and sending out warnings about overdue books.

Most of these chores could be taken over by electronic data processing, but with a few exceptions – Bochum and Berlin for instance – the computer age has made no mark on libraries. Rationalisation costs money.

In a report from the Federal Republic Panel for Adult Education it is stated, "the book is the basis of all education." But education in this country must be cheap.

Keeping a library is one of the so-called voluntary services of individual towns and cities. When councils find the petty cash running short the first inroads are made into allocations offered to libraries, although as Dr Tümmers has said, "education investments only begin to pay off in the long term."

North Rhine-Westphalia's Education Ministry has allocated 2.7 million Marks for the state libraries for 1970. But this shared among the 3,000 libraries in the state is little more than drop in the ocean, according to Dr Tümmers.

The total budget for all libraries in the Federal Republic last year was 150 million Marks. But of this budget only twenty per cent can be given over to new books. Guido Hilger in Berlin said: "We need twice as much as money."

Of the 3.8 million Mark budget for Cologne libraries in 1969 2.5 million went on salaries alone. Only 500,000 Marks could be spent on books. This was sufficient for about 2,000 new publications. But each year about 25,000 new German-language titles are published.

The situation is even worse in small towns, for instance Celle. Celle has an independent council and therefore receives no subsidies. The city authorities scraped together 44,000 Marks for new books and left themselves broke.

Brigitte Weber, head of the Celle *Stadtbücherei* said: "Small general libraries can no longer meet the public's requirements particularly on specialist topics, such as psychology or space travel."

More and more readers are calling for eductional books rather than books only read for pleasure during leisure hours. Figures for loans on text books have risen immensely in recent years in comparison to those for so-called light literature. But what use can a reader in 1970 find in a technical book published in 1960?

In North Rhine-Westphalia a circulating library has been established but this is only as good as its budget. If new publications are out of print immediately in one district people there will not be keen to lend them out to neighbouring districts.

Librarians are calling for new legislation granting money for libraries to local authorities that cannot afford them.

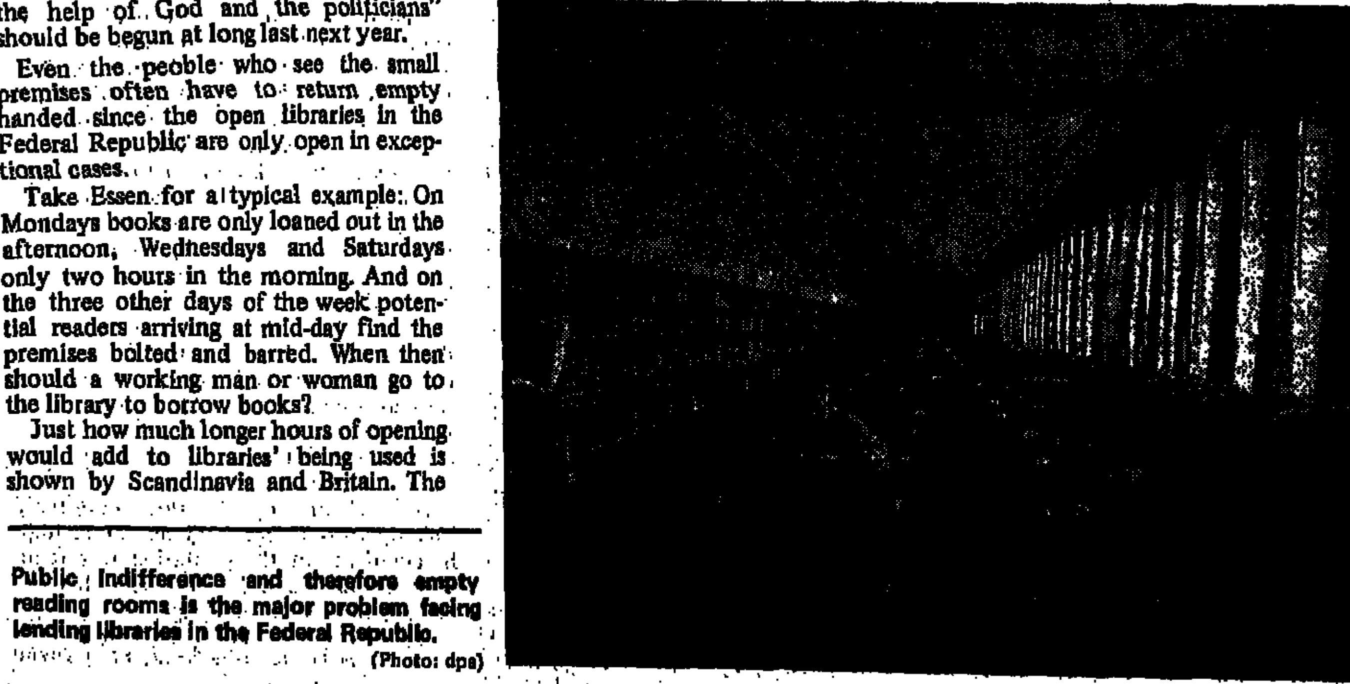
In addition to this suggestions are being made for making national scientific libraries and university libraries available to members of the general public.

So far only progressive Hesse has taken the initiative. New libraries legislation is at present receiving its second reading in the Hesse provincial assembly.

But Horst Tümmers in Cologne is optimistic and thinks that concerted action by librarians in the future will solve many of the problems and shortcomings in the system.

Dörte Voland

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 May 1970)



Public indifference and therefore empty reading rooms is the major problem facing lending libraries in the Federal Republic. (Photo: dpa)

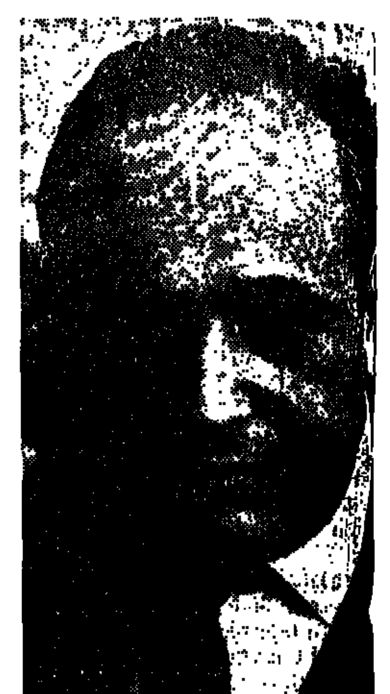
Theatre audiences decline and decline

Overall attendance at the ten theatres in the state of Hesse, including the Bad Hersfeld festival, fell by more than 50,000 in the 1968/69 theatrical season. Seventy-four fewer performances were seen by 2,222,747 people.

The largest fall in attendance was registered at Giessen civic theatre (33,000), Frankfurt municipal theatre (23,000) and Wiesbaden state theatre (22,500).

Increases of 24,000, 27,000 and 5,000 were, on the other hand, achieved by Rhine-Main state theatre, Darmstadt state theatre and Kleines Theater am Zoo respectively.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 April 1970)



Paul Celan (Photo: Harald Mü...)

Death-obsessed Celan dies

Death is an expert of German orig... These words are from Paul Cela... *Todesfuge* (Fuge of Death), one of t... few poems that has been able to com... the horrors of Nazi concentration ca... into words.

Celan's lyrical works centred ro... death and ephemerality. Now Celan hi... self has chosen death.

Celan was one of the most rea... poets of the post-war era and won m... prizes for his works, including the G... Büchner Prize, the Bremen Arts Prize... the North Rhine-Westphalia Art G... Prix.

But in recent years the fervour... rounding him has died down. His t... volumes of poetry which are neverth... full of content remain, *Mohn und... dächtnis, Von Schwelle zu Schwelle...* *Sprachgitter*.

His poems were like litanies, od... love, death, decay and subjection to...

Celan was born in 1920 in Czern... His parents died in a concentration... and he mades his way via Ruma... Vienna and Paris where he studied m... cine and then linguistics. He lived f... 1948 onwards in Paris.

His first anthologies of poetry w... published in the early 1950 s. These w... followed by praise and a degree of sc... dal. In 1960 he was accused of plagi... by Ivan Goll's widow but received su... backing from many writers. He wa... teacher of literature in Paris and trans... ed works from French and Russian.

Public appearances were not Celan'... forte. He was a soft-spoken man.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 6 May 19...)

Beethoven Prize awarded

Bonn's Beethoven Prize for 1970 w... handed by the city's mayor to Sw... composer Klaus Huber.

Huber received the award for his or... chestral work *Tenebrae*.

An immediate impression of the de... of this work was given by the Beethov... halle Orchestra conducted by Volker Wa... genheim.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 May 19...)

■ MODERN LIVING

International Design Centre opened in West Berlin

The revolving glass doors of West Berlin's International Design Centre have recently been opened to the general public. Visitors first have to work their way through a wall of plastic panels proclaiming slogans such as "Can the future be saved? " and "Grass widows."

Once this is done – and no particular difficulties arise – the visitor enters a darkened room in which parodies of advertising slogans succeed one another on six screens. They are followed by a third room in which Man's totally polluted environment – land, water and air – is highlighted.

Comic strips on revolving drums clearly indicate the dangers involved. The form is amusing; the content is not.

The visitor can also pick up telephone receivers and listen to a succession of famous texts, such as Hundertwasser's Green-Mould Manifesto, Mies van der Rohe's "Form as an Intellectual Principle" and Raoul Hausmann's "Appeal to the Imagination."

By this stage at the latest the visitor has the opportunity of making public his dissatisfaction or delight by writing his opinion on a stretch of wall provided for the purpose.

The visitor is invited to give his order of preference in the first-floor show of unjudged exhibits. Women are given ten red balls, men ten blue ones to award to the products of their choice.

Decision-making is always a tiresome business and no matter how good the idea of asking manufacturers questions about their exhibits was, the sight of rows of tastefully designed glasses, plates and cutlery arranged on tastefully designed tables surrounded by functional chairs is not really satisfying. A breath of sterility blows through the first floor.

The sheets attached to each exhibit are a mine of information, though. Each manufacturer was required to supply product data on one sheet of paper and answer three questions on another.

The questions were: – Why do you feel this product is a good product? What particular role was played by design as far as this product was concerned? In what ways is the product influenced by fashion and social trends?

It is interesting to see what some firms consider to be the final result of combined efforts. There is, for instance, an orange-coloured "Radio Armchair" costing 920 Marks that is made out to be social in design.

The right arm of the chair is wide enough to accommodate a small transistor radio, an ashtray and a glass. The left arm is, to all intents and purposes, withered. Neither a radio nor a glass could perch on it. What about the poor left-hander then?

It becomes apparent that exaggerated functionality and wooing of consumer favour by no means lead to ideal solutions. Out of spite, as it were, the reviewer's red balls were awarded to an oil-fired boiler, a streamlined automatic iron, a photo offset machine and, as a change from functionality, a black-and-white ornamented velvet curtain.

"This product is a form," the attached sheet read. "Not a uniform. Not a reform. ... Not a platform." The curtain manufacturers would surely not be making fun of the Design Centre's questionnaire!?

There can certainly be no doubt that the West Berlin Design Centre with its ambition and concentrated involvement has further-reaching ideas in mind. The ground-floor exhibition on the threat to our environment half asks the worried question "Can the designer save the world? "

This, at any rate, is the theme of the Design Centre's first brochure, which was published recently. The brochure contains comments by 46 designers, architects, educationalists, economists, sociologists, art historians, political scientists, philosophers and futurologists on pressing problems relating to dealing with the present.

Debate again centred round three issues: the shaping of a humane environment, the function of design and the possibilities open to the disciplines in question.

The brochure ranks among the most exciting reading in years. A number of fundamental ideas recur in many of the international contributions. They include, first and foremost:

– the mutual dependence of enforced consumption and inhumanity,

– the systematic destruction of a Nature felt to be inexhaustible and thus the self-destruction of Mankind,

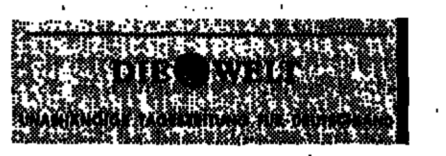
– the increase in civilisation diseases,
 the pillorying of capitalist systems,

– and, finally, scepticism about the possibility of generating humanity through design at all.

To summarise it could be said that most comments do not reflect unbounden optimism. As Man's environment increasingly compels him to act in a certain way his leeway is radically reduced. As yet the appeals of people who are aware of what is happening are too hesitant to confront the compulsion of circumstances with a compulsion to change the rules of the game.

Salvation, so it would seem, must be enforced, realisation dictated, as it were, by government legislation on, for instance pollution. Time can no longer be lost.

At the same time the Design Centre has taken its first steps in the direction of unlimited publicity. A forum and a working council are to be constituted in the course of the year and everyone capable of maing a qualified contribution towards shaping environment is called on to lend a hand.



This amounts to a cautious attempt to gain the unreserved support of a interdisciplinary group of people who are aware of the dangers involved. The Design Centre questionnaire was, characteristically enough, sent to a great many artists in the broadest sense of the term.

Oddly enough, the writers among them were sparing with their replies. Neither Günter Grass nor Hans Magnus Enzensberger, Alexander Kluge, Max Frisch or Peter Weiss replied.

Politicians Franz Josef Strauss and Karl Schiller, cultural philosophers Klages and Mitscherlich and American pop prophet Timothy Leary were all conspicuous by their silence. Outside the more immediately concerned the crucial importance of the enterprise is evidently underestimated.

"The designer's function is assuming more importance than ever before," Sir Paul Reilly noted in an address to mark the opening of the Design Centre. The term "designer" may well not for long remain an isolated and encircled concept.

In any profession bearing the slightest relationship with the environment design is not only possible but necessary. Design is a platform for the improvement of what already exists.

Lucie Schauer

(DIE WELT, 6 May 1970)



This colour television set with a matching armchair which includes a channel selection panel and built in loudspeakers was exhibited at the Berlin Design Centre. (Photo: Ludwig Binder)

Deutsche Oper visits Japan

Should Japan ever come to start on opera house of its own *Deutsche Oper* of Berlin will have stood godfather and there will be every reason to suspect that the natural relationship is even closer.

The company, 360 strong from general manager Gustav Rudolf Sellner down to the lighting technicians and stage-hands, recently concluded a six-week tour of Japan, the most extensive and complete tour of the country ever undertaken by an opera company.

The tour cost seven million Marks, which were provided partly by this country, partly by Japanese patrons. The difference between this and other tours was the presence of the entire company.

Other troupes seldom enough take an orchestra or a chorus with them. None take technical staff. Yet this was the only way to show the Japanese public a comprehensive range of Western opera.

On its three tours (the first two were in 1963 and 1966) Deutsche Oper presented fifteen works, including all main streams and works of the musical repertoire: Mozart and Beethoven, Wagner and Verdi, Schoenberg, Alban Berg, Henze.

The company did its best in choreography and set, in voice and orchestral sound. Their hosts, who are used to outstanding individual performances by visiting artistes, were impressed by the spirit of the ensemble, something they had never before been in such a position to experience.

Guest performances by the entire company would, of course, have been impossible without the close technical contacts forged between Deutsche Oper Berlin and the Nissei Theatre over the past eight years. Foreign artistes and groups often visit Tokyo yet often enough fall foul of technical errors, omissions and misunderstandings.

Not even the most superb soprano can rescue a performance when the lighting is wrong, her opposite number is standing on the wrong spot and the technical apparatus functions poorly.

The Japanese public consumes Western music with an avidity that bears witness to a voracious appetite. No city in the world can equal the range and abundance of music performed in Tokyo.

The public is extremely receptive, uncommonly disciplined and eager to learn despite being completely uncritical and lacking in a trained ear for modern music.

This year Wagner's *Lohengrin* and Weber's *Der Freischütz* were the greatest successes with the public. Alban Berg's *Lulu* and Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron*, more interesting productions, met with ready approval by the critics but only moderate applause.

Mozart's *Cosi Fan Tutte* and even Verdi's *Falstaff*, in which Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau gave a delightful performance, failed to reap the applause they deserved too. This is, of course, partly due to the fact that the Japanese have anything but a Latin temperament and seldom abandon their reserve.

Wieland Wagner's production of *Lohengrin* was praised by the critics for the dream-like atmosphere and stylised beauty (*Tokyo Shimbun*). Compared with Italian opera, the mass-circulation *Yomiuri* wrote, the Berlin opera sets great store by harmony with the result that soloists remain under the control and in the service of the characters they portray.

Indeed, in addition to a number of soloists there was particular praise for the ensemble performance, the sets and the production. A number of critics were not, on the other hand, wholly satisfied with the quality of singers in *Cosi Fan Tutte* and *Der Freischütz*.

The beginnings of Deutsche Oper's series of guest performances go back to 1962, when the rich and powerful patrons of the Nissei Theatre sent young, dynamic Keita Asari to Europe to select an opera for the inauguration of the theatre the following year.

He opted for the Berlin company, both because it seemed to him more up-to-date intellectually than other troupes and because he was particularly impressed by the emphasis on the performance of the ensemble, something that the Japanese are quick to appreciate.

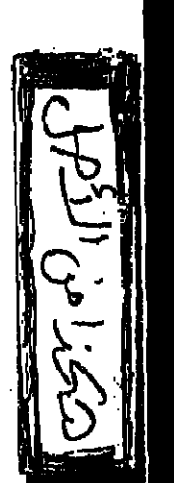
So it was that Gustav Rudolf Sellner and deputy Seefehlner made contact with Japan. In 1963 the Nissei Theatre opened with a performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio* attended by the Emperor, a performance donated by President Lübke, who was visiting Japan at the time.

The presence of the Emperor was such an unprecedented honour that is was virtually a matter of course when the organisers of Expo 70 in Osaka opted for the Berlin company when faced with the job of selecting a company to hold the opening performance of the World Fair.

It remains to be seen how the seed sown in Japan by Deutsche Oper will develop. There is a world of difference between Gagaku, the millenia-old music still played at the Imperial court, and Alban Berg's *Lulu*, not to mention Hans Werner Henze's *Elegie*.

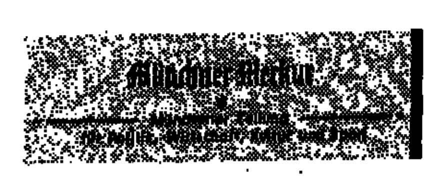
Thomas Ross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 April 1970)



■ EDUCATION

Bavarian Radio sponsors conference to discuss kindergarten shortage



The vicar of Tutzing recently called on his congregation to be particularly generous with donations "The money," he said, "is for the children, will go towards kindergartens."

In the Evangelical Academy, a few streets away, university men, politicians and members of the profession were attending a conference organised by Bavarian Radio, dealing with the issue of how, other than by sacrifices and alms, society can be of assistance to children of pre-school age.

Agreement was quickly reached on an analysis of the present situation. Statistics document the sad fact that only one child in three between the ages of three and six has the opportunity of attending what is usually an overflowing kindergarten.

Seventy-four per cent of kindergartens are maintained by the two major Churches. The 6,000 or so kindergartens run by Caritas, the Roman Catholic charitable organisation, which represent no less than 43 per cent of the total, receive a paltry two million Marks a year in government assistance, which amounts to all of 25 Marks a month per individual Caritas kindergarten.

Where kindergartens are provided they are often nothing more than children's depositories providing the little ones with a roof over their heads and a few toys for an hour or two

Caritas, which conducted a statistical survey in its kindergartens a year ago, concluded that they had one trained kindergarten teacher per 39 children. There cannot in the circumstances be the slightest prospect of individual attention.

Yet according to recent definite conclusions reached by psychologists children of kindergarten age gain impressions that are of importance for the whole of their subsequent lives.

Parents in this country have always made heavier weather of educating their children than mothers and fathers in many other countries. The drill of the past ("Do this!", "Don't do that!", "Sit straight!") has in many cases given way to apathy.

The number of parents who still play with their children grows smaller and the number of presents given as a substitute for genuine attention is on the increase. "The older they are, the more trouble they are," a proverb runs and many parents still go by it.

Yet in the light of the latest conclusions reached by psychologists and educationalists the reverse should be considered true. The idea that early childhood up to school age represents a kind of protected zone in the child's development has long since been abandoned.

"We even feel," says Bochum psychologist Professor Heinz Heckhausen, "that something happens between mother and child in the first few days of life that determines the entire future life (school and profession) of the new-born child."

Experts are generally agreed that Man's performance motivation is determined between the age of three and five. The child starts to take an active interest in its environment and develops attitudes. Is its childlike curiosity encouraged or braked at this stage? – This is a question that is of crucial importance for the child's subsequent development.

A decisive factor is whether or not speech, the "tool of the intellect," is trained or allowed to atrophy.

Checks at schools for the educationally sub-normal, Heidelberg psychologist Professor Heinrich Kratzmeier told the conference, support this theory. Seventy to eighty per cent of children sent from primary to special schools could have attained average school level had they only been encouraged at pre-school age.

There can be little doubt as to the conclusion. Kindergartens and pre-school must be given added support where the environment applies a brake on children's development.

It is the duty of the state to provide equal educational opportunities for all. In this sector it has largely failed to do so. In Hanover, a large industrial city, there are a mere 27 pre-school groups with a total of 550 children.

Only sixty per cent of the 550 come from working-class homes and the sixty teachers who look after them do so in their own free time as schoolteachers.

The situation is much the same everywhere else too. Individuals are prepared to make sacrifices in a sector where systematic promotion by society as a whole ought long since to have been the norm.

The Rhineland-Palatinate, whose Education Minister Bernhard Vogel is the brother of better-known Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich, recently passed a Kindergarten Act.

It is the first state to begin systematic pre-school facilities for children. By 1975 fifty per cent of three-year-olds, 75 per cent of four-year-olds and all five-year-olds are to have a kindergarten place at their disposal.

Statistics show that this country has as catastrophic and educational backlog in the kindergarten and pre-school sector as it does in university training. Forty thousand so-called social educationalists are needed to provide three- to five-year-olds all over the country with adequate facilities. At the moment there are a mere seven hundred.

Heinz Brockert

(Münchner Merkur, 29 April 1970)

School abolishes post of headmaster

Ernst Reuter School, Frankfurt, largest in the country, no longer has a headmaster. The school is run by a conference of teachers, parents and schoolchildren, something unique.

The school, which has 3,500 pupils and a staff of 200, is a comprehensive school not only housing all previous categories under one roof but also having achieved a fair degree of integration. It is the most advanced comprehensive school in the country.

The latest development was made possible when headmaster Gerhard Moos was appointed State Secretary in the Hessian Ministry of Education.

A working party first drew up an organisational model for the new school. The draft was then approved by the full assembly of the school. Instead of a headmaster eight masters are elected by the school conference.

The conference consists of representatives of parents, teachers, schoolchildren and non-teaching staff. A further governing body is the general committee, which is also elected by the school conference.

It is intriguing to note that parents and children each have 26-per-cent representation at the conference, that is to say between them a 52-per-cent majority. The general committee consists of three schoolchildren, three teachers, three parents and one member of the non-teaching staff.

(Münchner Merkur, 5 May 1970)

More students at university

More than 301,000 Federal Republic and 22,000 foreign students attended this country's 52 further-education establishments at the beginning of winter term 1969. A report of the Federal Statistics Office adds that a further 11,... people on leave, and more than 5,... part-timers were registered.

Compared with winter term 1968 figure of home students represented an increase of 6.7 per cent. The greatest increase (17.4 per cent) was recorded at further education establishments of university status.

The number of students at philosophical theological or church establishments shows a sharp downward trend (16 per cent).

While the number of those beginning their studies remained relatively stable when compared with winter term 1968 there was a small rise in the number for the whole of 1969 (summer term and winter term) from 68,000 to over 69,000, an increase of 1.8 per cent.

The number of foreigners starting their studies decreased from 4,300 in 1968 to just over 3,800 in 1969, a drop of 11 per cent.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 April 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Psychotherapists point warning finger at society's repressive ways



"Civilisation and society have grown to be our real patients," Professor Eckart Wiesenhütter of Berlin commented on the opening day of the Twentieth Lindau Psychotherapy Week. Were doctors allowed to do anything of the kind these two patients are enough to drive psychotherapists to the brink of despair.

The difficulties that arise can be compared with a Himalyan peak that the psychotherapist has to scale with the aid of gym shoes and a map of the North German plain.

"After decades of stubborn resistance society is on the point of admitting to the successors of Freud, Adler and Jung that it is in need of treatment. Proof is provided by attendance figures at Lindau.

Twenty years ago 500 doctors attended. Until 1968 there were 750 at the most. Last year there were suddenly 1,100 and this year still more.

Dr Helmuth Stoltze of Munich expressed the view that this sudden rapid rise in attendance figures was doubtless due in part to the pressing problem that patients are for a doctor nowadays.

"There is an unimaginable dearth of doctors with psychoanalytical training both at hospitals and in practice," Professor Werner Schwidder of Göttingen noted.

Even assuming only 150,000 people are in need of psychoanalysis (the true number is doubtless far higher) 3,000 to 4,000 analysts would be needed. As it is there are no more than 1,000 in the country. "A dreadfully high deficit," Dr Schwidder commented.

And those there are have all cause to ask why they in particular should be subjected to permanent stress. Psychotherapy is not, as many people believe, the prescription of mental medicine in the form of friendly listening and good advice without the slightest involvement on the doctor's part.

It is, as Professor Walther Winkler of Gütersloh stated, a continual process of calling the doctor into question.

Dr Wiesenhütter's lecture conveyed some idea of how urgently needed this questioning is. As the classical avant-garde of socio-psychological medicine the psychoanalyst views the world as a world in transition.

It is a world from which he cannot extract himself – any more than obvious cases of illness are the only patients in need of a doctor nowadays.

Members of communes, advocates of group sex and wife-swapping, all of whom claim to be the heralds of a new world, may be the representatives of transitional factors.

Yet are they alone in being neurosis suspects? Or do not neurotics uncover a weakness of society as a whole?

Sexual education provided with a good deal of honest ardour and, for puritans on the quiet, with an eye to the main chance is not the most important means of consolidating love and marriage after all.

It is far more important for prople who hope to survive the second Christian millenium to learn that alongside (if not prior to) sex partners must match intellectually, emotionally and socially, otherwise their marriage is likely to prove a failure.

Today's family of three or four, which in the course of powerful socio-dynamic changes has superseded the large family over the past few decades, will probably not survive long, Wiesenhütter reckons, as it is proving incapable of coping with the tasks it has to perform. Crucial human qualities are allowed to atrophy and neuroses to flourish.

Is the situation really as bad as this, Dr Wiesenhütter wondered. May not the psychotherapist, who deals mainly with the emotionally ill, be overestimating the extent of the neurosis epidemic?

"I have many contacts with so-called normal families," Dr Wiesenhütter anserred. They too contain the germs of deep-seated disturbances evident in the case of manifestly sick persons.

The good old days were no better either. The fact that there were as good as no divorces, apart from in the best families, is not evidence of a better standard of morality.

An important factor is that a few generations ago most wives died of anaemia after countless pregnancies at about thirty. In death they made way for their successors. Divorce by childbirth.

In the good old days people were no less afraid of death, poverty, loneliness and so on. The family and religion, regardless which, provided protection. They no longer do so.

Nowadays salvation is sought mainly in achievement at any price, in conformism in every case and in renunciation of individuality, Professor Karlfried Graf Dürckheim of Todtmoos felt. This longing represented an obstacle to inner maturity. Bank accounts and public office are social therapeutics with massive side-effects.

People who are successful in industry, commerce and politics, Dr Dürckheim noted, account for a large percentage of emotional failures in need of treatment.

Ottmar Katz

(Münchner Merkur, 28 April 1970)

Oxford don awarded biochemistry prize

At this year's biochemical analysis conference the Biochemical Analysis Prize inaugurated by Boehringer-Mannheim, the pharmaceuticals manufacturers, was awarded for the first time.

The first winner of the prize, which is worth 10,000 Marks, is English biochemist Dr Eric Newsholme of Oxford, who has succeeded in developing an entirely new principle of identifying assimilation products in the human organism with the aid of the isotope thinning process.

The conventional isotope method involves a considerable amount of time and hard work. Newsholme's process involves the use of specific enzymes and makes possible swift and certain analysis of the assimilation products sought in conjunction with a minimum of effort.

(DIE WELT, 5 May 1970)

Children paint while parents museum browse



Nuremberg's *Germanisches Nationalmuseum* Directors have received an overwhelming response to their scheme to make it easier for mothers to visit the museum by running a babysitting service.

Sunday visitors to the museum came in their hundreds, wheeling prams.

The reception room for the little ones with a capacity of only sixty was soon filled to capacity and other rooms and even the gangway had to be used in the end.

To keep the youngsters out of mischief the museum directors provided them with pots of paint and brushes, but unfortunately the supplies of easels and white paper soon ran out and museum officials looked on indulgently as their charges gaily covered the museum windows with all the colours of the rainbow.

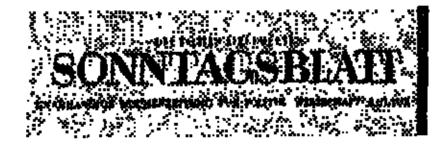
While parents quietly mused and browsed and furthered their education in the museum rooms proper over one hundred children spent a creative Sunday waiting for Mum and Dad to return.

The Nuremberg Museum's Curator summed up the experiment as "a one hundred per cent success."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 April 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

Recent economic relief measures not enough



This country's economy is still riding the crest of a high period. The number of contracts being completed and orders accepted in the Federal Republic is continuing to increase.

The great bulk of these is coming from domestic sources. Industrial production is rolling on at a high rate of revolutions per minute!

Growth rate records are being recorded in just about every branch of the Federal Republic industrial economy.

All forecasts made by the Bonn government at the beginning of this year in its annual economic report have been far surpassed by actual economic developments.

The most recent quarterly report from the Economic Affairs Ministry has for this reason stated with resignation that the economic situation in this country in the early spring was of such a nature that a clear cut diagnosis and sufficiently accurate forecast of future developments was exceedingly difficult.

The wave of price increases which began to speed up noticeably last autumn is still not ebbing. In 1968 the cost of living rose by 1.6 per cent, in 1969 by 2.7 per cent and the tendency is still rising, possibly towards feverish heights.

The price index for the cost of living which is taken as a yardstick for the stability of our currency, although it is only a limited guide, stood in the first quarter of 1970 at around 3.5 per cent above the level for the same period last year.

Production costs for industrial manufactures have continued to climb at an ever increasing rate. Whereas the average increase last year was only in the region of two per cent, in the first months of the current year an increase of more than six per cent was noted.

The most serious situation appears to be in the building trade where a conservative estimate by the Federal Republic Institute for Economic Research forecasts a yearly average increase for 1970 of at least twelve per cent.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's reassurance that the Federal Republic economy, inasmuch as prices and costs were concerned, was over the hump cannot hide the fact that depreciation has entered a perilous phase.

In the face of an avalanche of wage demands in various sectors of the economy it seems safe to say that developments in costs and prices in the coming months will become even more ticklish.

Further wages and salaries inflation is unavoidable if this trend continues. Real wages in the early months of 1970 were fifteen per cent up on the comparable period of 1969 and the year before. But the growth in productivity is only six or seven per cent so that the rising costs per product is at least seven or eight per cent.

The present inflationary tendencies are particularly perilous since the increasing excessive demand on Federal Republic industry is allowing cost increases to be passed on without penalty to price levels, as Dr Otmar Emminger, the Vice-President of the Bundesbank stressed recently.

The continued spiral of prices and incomes increases could plunge us into the worst year of inflation in post-war times, apart from the crisis brought about by the Korean War. In all the cost of living will rise by approximately four per cent. Revaluation, which was considered to be the miracle cure for rising costs, has proved to be too weak.

The fact that the exchange rate of the Mark is continuing to go up whereas the value of the currency here is plunging faster than in all previous boom periods has proved to be a grave disappointment to the advocates of revaluation. So has the fact that production prices here have been rising more steeply for months than in other industrial nations.

The much vaunted but little-supported idea that rising prices in various countries are interlocking factors in various economies seems to be further undermined since revaluation of the Mark and is not fulfilling its functions. The idea that relatively cheap imports help to check price rises in a country is not working.

Other economic policy measures that the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition put into practice are proving more and more just drops in the ocean.

The financial brakes applied by the Bundesbank are taking effect very slowly. They will only be reflected in price indices by the autumn or even later. Before then the idea of letting off the credit brakes a little will not be seriously discussed.

The tempo of depreciation at the moment should not be underrated. An annual loss of purchasing power of around four per cent means that after fifteen years or so money will have lost half its value. This is not harmless. It hits savers and pensioners particularly hard.

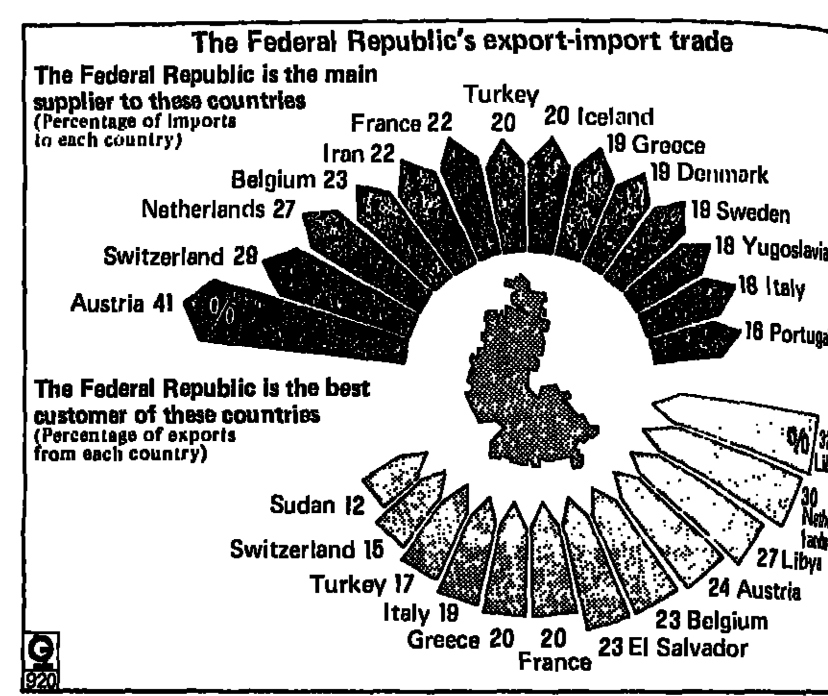
It is not sufficient for the government to console itself with the idea that the SPD's former coalition partner, now the Opposition, disobeyed the laws of money stability last year and the inactivity of the government's economists to counteract price rises can no longer be excused in this way.

The government will not be able to avoid having to reformulate its economic policy aims as soon as possible. The present situation leads us to fear that the government's main aim is "growth at any price".

Many people would consider it more desirable to pursue Karl Schiller's idea of "growth at stabile prices" from which ideal we seem to be further removed than ever.

Friedrich West

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 3 May 1970)



Economically speaking the Federal Republic cannot compare with the giants, USA and USSR. But on a trade footing we are up with the giants. Last year's export trade, at 29,000 million dollars was only 8,000 million dollars behind that. We have close trade links with most European countries with Austria being one of our best customers. On the import side the Federal Republic is Liberia's customer taking nearly a third of Liberian exports. Our high level of trade with Third World countries is largely a result of our great need for the raw materials they can supply.

Closer trade cooperation with Poland

Further steps have been taken by the Federal Republic to ease the import restrictions on Polish goods.

This country's special ambassador, Egon Emmel, and the head of the Polish Trade mission in Cologne, Waclaw Piatkowski, have exchanged letters, which have led to the complete removal of restrictions on import for 1,200 articles.

A number of other articles will be imported in greater quantities as a result of the agreements they reached.

The Bonn government could not agree to the Polish wish for a complete liberalisation of trade, since certains branches of industry in this country have to be protected.

This latest agreement between the two countries does not involve the signing of the original overall treaty for increased industrial and technical cooperation wanted by both sides.

Nor has the Polish plea for a credit contract for loans from this country been answered.

(DIE WELT, 23 April 1970)

Trade with USSR continues to show improvement

Optimistic predictions were made by Amerongen, the East Bloc group of the Federal Republic by Wolf, President of the Federal Republic Conference for Industry and Trade (DIHT).

At a reception of the East Bloc group Federal Republic industry and economics, the trade fairs association and chamber of commerce for Soviet politicians, technicians and economists he called attention to the continually expanding contacts between this country and the Soviet Bloc as a promising basis for expansion of mutual trading.

He called to witness the good trade figures with the Soviet Union last year as proof of the economic ties between the two countries.

Setting aside the major deal in large bore pipes and natural gas the volume of trade reached 3,000 million Marks.

G.L. Zhurbenko, the acting Minister for technological equipment and automation schemes, named the Hanover Fair an important and useful establishment for cordial cooperation between this country and the Soviet Union.

(Hannoversche Presse, 28 April 1970)

Again and again we hear people expressing the opinion that consumer goods should be produced, as far as is possible, in countries where wages are lower than here and where there are sufficient resources on the labour market.

But it should not be forgotten that in developing countries of the third world, which is what people who say this really mean, a certain amount of time will be needed before technical developments in processing and in the quality of work produced by skilled labour is anything like as high as the level in industrialised nations.

These prerequisites were pointed out recently by Consul Herbert Pavel, Acting President of the Economic Union (EBM) at the meeting of this Union's delegates in Bonn.

In his opinion developing nations cannot maintain a viable position on international markets until they have met these requirements and can in fact only just keep their heads above water on their own domestic markets with the aid of a wall of import an export duties.

More subsidiaries abroad should be established

It is for this reason that Herbert Pavel believes we can count on the export of this county's consumer goods, which make up about fifty per cent of all exports, holding a strong position give or take a little.

But even Pavel makes no mistake that the present trend for markets to be won from the inside looking out, that is to say by producing consumer goods in subsidiary factories in other countries, cannot be checked.

In the case of Latin American countries, for example, this is to a certain extent a necessity and also a highly advisable step.

For financial, technical and personnel reasons medium sized concerns often dare not take such a step into the Third World on their own.

In cases such as this company many must be prepared to act jointly in order to have their products manufactured in Third World states.

Herbert Pavel, who in the past has frequently shown great verve in backing such cooperative measures abroad, pointed out in this connection in Bonn that the Federal Republic Development Association (DEG), which is able to help in the realisation of investment programmes abroad for medum-sized companies, benefits these companies in the initial stage of their ventures overseas with capital loans.

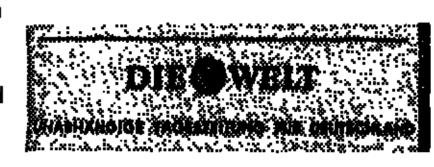
It is also possible to use the DEG as middleman between companies which will work jointly on foreign soil in the future.

Pavel must be congratulated for his opinion that it is better to keep a firm rein on foreign markets in this way rather than let all companies that wish to expand abroad find the initiatives on foreign markets.

(Handelsblatt, 23 April 1970)

■ COMMERCE

Hamburg continues to be important trade centre



Hamburg is the most important centre of foreign trade in the Federal Republic. Close on 2,000 of this country's 5,000 firms dealing with other countries have their headquarters in the Free Hanseatic port of Hamburg.

Added to this there are countless thousands of firms that do not deal entirely in foreign trade but devote at least part of their business dealings to export-import affairs.

Foreign trading concerns act not only directly as importers and exporters, but also work as export-import representatives, forwarding agents, and import middlemen.

In addition to this several foreign firms have set up subsidiaries in Hamburg.

Hamburg had a 26,100 million Mark share in the Federal Republic's foreign trade last year, equal to 12.2 per cent. 19.2 per cent (19,000 million Marks) of Federal Republic imports and 6.2 per cent of our exports (7,100 million Marks) passed through the Hanseatic city on the Elbe in 1969.

There was a considerably greater participation from Hamburg based firms in the import of various individual products, such as tea (66.8 per cent of all Federal Republic trade), fruit (66.1 per cent), coffee (55.2 per cent) and tropical fruits (39.4 per cent).

Hamburg's importers brought in from Europe more than 7,840 million marks worth of goods.

Of these 4,570 million were from the European Economic Community (EEC) and 1,700 million from the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Imports to Hamburg from the East Bloc stood at 712 million Marks. From America imports via Hamburg were worth 4,260 million Marks, from Asia 3,600 million Marks, from Africa 3,070 million Marks and from Australia 210 million Marks.

Exports from Hamburg to Europe last year stood at 4,390 million Marks, of which 1,770 million were to the EEC and 2,020 million to EFTA.

Hanseatic exporting firms sent 242 million Marks worth of items to the East Bloc. 1,075 million Marks worth of exports were shipped to Asia from Hamburg in 1969, 906 million Marks worth to America, 554 million to Africa and 66 million to Australia.

More than half of this country's transit goods go via Hamburg. There are 1,200 Hamburg firms dealing with this trade. For example they buy cocoa from Africa and send it to Scandinavia.

Hamburg's foreign trading organisations have a vast network of business link-up's. They have an extensive knowledge of the market that has come down through years of tradition and which is constantly boosted and brought up to date by a careful study of market trends.

For some years now there has been a changing tendency. Raw materials and agricultural goods, which have always been the mainstay of Hamburg importers are continuing to gain in importance. But the increased importance of such wares is by no means so marked as that for end-products. These make up thirty-five per cent of the market now.

On the export side deliveries of technical items and complete factory plant continue to increase steadily.

By tradition Hamburg's foreign trade is preponderantly directed overseas. But in this respect too there has been a change. A third of imports via the Hanseatic port comes today from Europe. The percentage of imports from EEC member countries has risen to twenty.

Exporters too are directing more of their produce to the European mainland. The bridging of the gaps between the EEC, EFTA and COMECON groups is daily a part of our trading, according to the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce.

About 500 industrial associations and unions are registered in Hamburg.

There is close cooperation between foreign trade firms and Federal state unions — the East Asia Union, the Iberia-America Union, the Africa Union, the Middle East Union and the Australia-New Zealand Union.

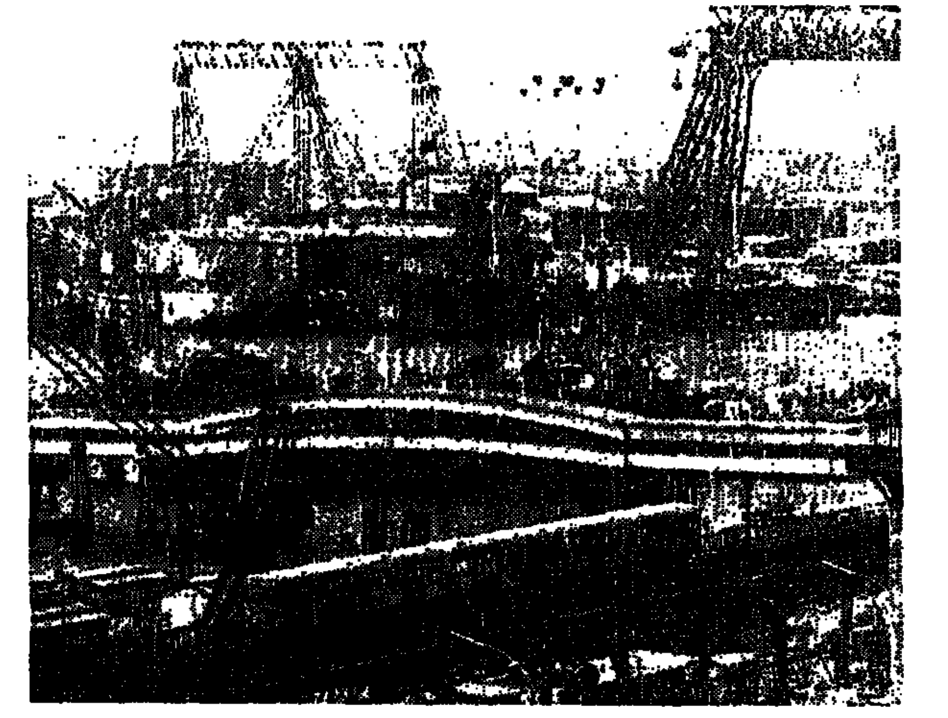
Cooperation can also be noted between Hamburg's foreign trading firms and the World Economics Archives, the Foreign Department of the Chamber of Commerce, the Overseas Institute, the Africa Institute, the Institute for East Asia, Iberia and America, the Universities Institute, the Hamburg Exporters' Union, the Association for Wholesale and Foreign Trade (WGA), unions for individual products and other expert associations.

Hamburg and Berlin share the honour of being the largest industrial cities in this country, and Hamburg is the third largest built-up industrial area.

Hamburg's economic structure is made up of a great number of heavy machinery, shipbuilding, navigation, wholesale and foreign trade, retail, craftsmanship and service industries.

In all, these present a carefully balanced economic structure. This is shown by the fact that there are nearly 30,000 registered firms and another 42,000 independent businessmen.

The industrial potential is made up of around 1,300 concerns with more than ten employees, excluding building and supply industries.



A view of Hamburg's extensive port installations

(Photo: Michael Bässler)

Around 350,000 men are working on production lines in Hamburg. In trading and transport a further 300,000 earn a living.

By weight of numbers the smaller concerns are predominant in Hamburg. Based on turnover, the following branches of industry are the most important: oil refining, tobacco, electronics, chemicals, metal, machinery, coffee and tea, vegetable oils and margarine, shipbuilding, rubber, asbestos, printing and brewing.

More than 14,500 industries employ more than 100,000 skilled workers. Hamburg has 500 hotels, boarding houses and inns, 3,800 eating places (including a large number in St Pauli) and their managers will tell you that every third guest comes from abroad.

Hamburg is one of this country's most important centres of domestic trade. 3,500 wholesale firms with 50,000 employees enjoy an annual turnover of around 8,000 million Marks.

15,000 retailers, employing 65,000 people have a turnover of 7,500 million Marks each year.

Almost all important countries are represented in Hamburg by a consul-general or consul. When Moscow opens her consulate-general here there will be in all 68.

(DIE WELT, 5 May 1970)

VW's 'Beetle' remains a world beater

Once again Volkswagen was able to announce proudly last year that with a turnover of 14,000 million Marks it had the greatest turnover rate of any industrial organisation within the Federal Republic.

The Volkswagen plant in Wolfsburg produced more than two million vehicles in 1969, making it the greatest vehicle manufacturer in Europe and, beaten only by three American automobile plants the fourth largest car producer in the world.

VW boss Dr Kurt Lotz said at a press conference that Volkswagen plans to invest 1,500 million Marks this year.

The increased range of Volkswagen products has been noticeable as well on its most lucrative export market, the United States of America. The Audi 100, Porsche and Volkswagen/Porsche models are being marketed by the new Porsche/Audi division of *Volkswagen of America*.

(Handelsblatt, 29 April 1970)

The 27th annual conference of the Magnesium Association took place in Frankfurt from 3 to 6 May. The theme of the international conference was "Magnesium in the seventies."

Approximately 150 manufacturers and consumers of magnesium as well as engineers and scientists attended the conference. They analysed expected developments in the magnesium industry throughout the next ten years.

Experiences gained in the industry were exchanged freely on topics such as market research, magnesium's application in vehicle building and in conjunction with the aluminium industry, competing against plastics, surface protection and other questions facing the industry in the modern technological world.

Magnesium and magnesium alloys have become more and more in demand all over the world in recent years. The interest at present being shown in this extremely light metal leads members of the industry to suppose that there will be an increasing demand for the metal in coming years.

It is with good reason that the venue for these talks was selected from towns in the Federal Republic, since this country has the second largest consumption of magnesium after the United States.

Part of the conference programme is a visit to Volkswagen's Kassel plant, the largest consumer of magnesium here.

Magnesium Association meets in Frankfurt

Magnesium was first produced industrially towards the end of the last century. Production was boosted largely by the use of the metal in the munitions industry.

Now the metal has so many applications that it is the seventh most industrially important metal with 188,000 tons (1968) being used.

The main producers of the metal are the United States, Norway, the USSR, Canada and Japan. Within the European Economic Community the largest producing nations are France and Italy.

Magnesium serves as an alloy with aluminium and is used as a reducer in the production of titanium. It is also used by the chemicals industry as an anode corrosion protective.

Further uses for this light metal are in the space programmes and aircraft industry. But magnesium alloys are needed chiefly for the motor vehicle industry in the manufacture of motors and other moving parts and more recently the metal has been used in alloy form and molten for the manufacture of wheels.

The Volkswagen motor for instance contains twenty kilogrammes of magnesium.

Magnesium alloys are particularly useful on account of their low specific gravity. They are malleable and lend themselves to easy working and they possess good qualities in metal-cutting procedures.

Volkswagen and Mahle-Werke Limited were both awarded prizes by the Magnesium Association for their many years of work on developing magnesium-working processes.

Natural sources from which the metal can be obtained are almost limitless. Magnesium chloride is the chief source and this can be found in saltmines, brine and seawater. In fact magnesium is sometimes known as "the light metal from the oceans".

Frankfurt was chosen as the venue for this conference since it is internationally recognised as a centre of the metalworking industries.

In fact Frankfurt's connexion with the light silvery metal goes back to the beginning of the century. It was then the headquarters of Griesheim Elektron Chemicals factory, which is today *Hoechst*.

This company was the first commercial producer in Germany of what was then known as *Elektrometall* and is now called magnesium.

(Handelsblatt, 6 May 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Battery-powered vehicles – an answer to air pollution



Everyone is familiar with the noxious, noisy environment with which Man surrounds himself by means of urban traffic. Most people, after all, are road-users and most people are town-dwellers too.

Creatures of habit all, they accept the fact that with every breath they take they inhale polluted air and that they are exposed to traffic noise of a level likely to *represent a health hazard. Yet it would* be quite easy to improve the situation.

In the circumstances a commemorative volume entitled "Electro-Storage Vehicles" and published by Franz Steiner Verlag of Wiesbaden is of general interest. Its author is Professor Gerhard Wilke of Munich, who was assisted by a team of specialists. The book was commissioned by the Federal Republic Research Association.

Electro-storage, battery-run vehicles that create half the noise and none of the exhaust gases of combustion-engined vehicles are no newcomers to either roads or track. Their range may be limited but they have been in use since about 1890.

The satisfactory results of initial trials led to the battery-powered railcars of 1907 which, improved from time to time, remained in use until 1955. On the basis of experiences with these vehicles entirely new electric railcars have been developed in this country since 1950.

At present roughly a third of the railcars used by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, are battery-run. They cover an average 250 kilometres (155 miles) a day, or twice as much provided they are recharged during the course of the day, and service some 5,000 kilometres (3,000 miles) of local routes.

The first battery-powered cars were introduced in North America eighty years ago. They reached this country at about the turn of the century. At that time there were more electric-powered than combustion-engined vehicles on the road.

In subsequent decades combustion-engined vehicles prevailed, with the unfortunate result that cars came to be considered as long-distance vehicles, and even though it is clear that combustion-engined vehicles dangerously pollute the atmosphere through city traffic there can be no turning the clock back.

The electric car, were it even to materialise, would at best be accepted as a second car for town use.

Voters, local and state politicians could nonetheless direct their efforts towards increasing the number of electric-powered public-service vehicles used locally. Before the war there were about 22,000 battery-run vehicles on the roads. Their number increased slightly after the war and until 1955 but a decline then set in and there are now only about 2,000.

The guilty party is without doubt the Road Traffic Finance Act of 1955. Up till then road tax was assessed on the basis of the weight of the vehicle not including batteries. Now overall weight is the criterion. Politicians have thus done their best to ensure that urban traffic remains noisy and noxious by imposing a particularly heavy tax burden on battery-powered vehicles.

Knowledge of the consequences of harmful exhaust gases is still sketchy but those already known ought to be enough to make people stop and think.

Carbon monoxide poisons the blood, nitrous oxides foster smog, hydrocarbons, particularly certain benzopyrones, encourage or cause lung cancer and lead compounds attack the brain and nervous system.

All this is the motorists' own work. Cars account for more than forty per cent of atmospheric pollution. Pollution caus-[illegible] be reduced by the introduction of appropriate measures. But the avalanche of road traffic rolls on.

With this memorandum, intended first and foremost as a technical situation report, the Federal Republic Research Association has added to its long list of contributions towards environmental hygiene.

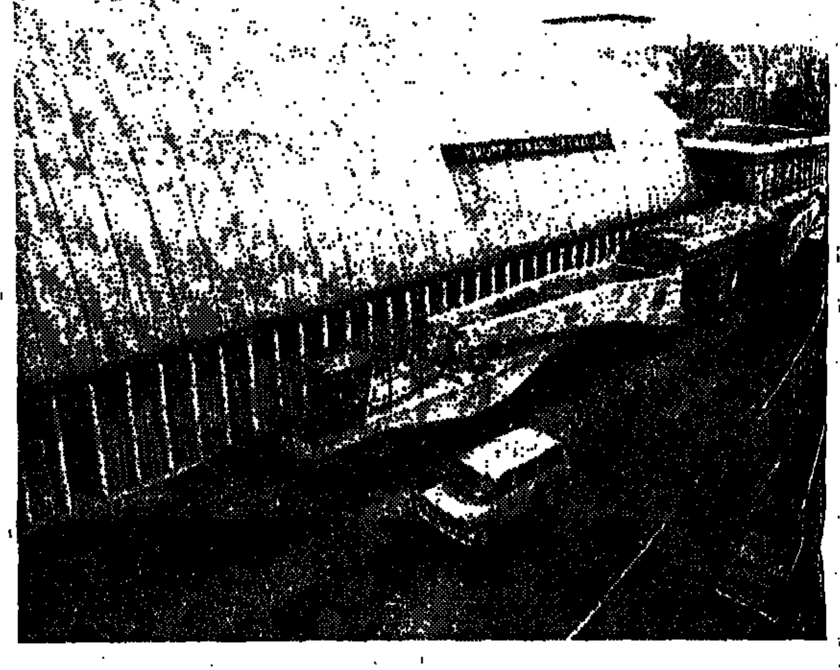
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 3 May 1970)

Electrons dry paint

According to calculations made by a leading Federal Republic paint manufacturer the higher investment cost of [illegible] should be more than offset by lower running costs and greater turnover. The manufacturers are pressing ahead with the development of suitable paints.

Electron radiation dries paint far faster than other processes, penetrating more deeply than ultra-violet rays. As the rays do not heat the surface beneath, coats of paint and plastic on wood, cardboard, paper and plastic can also be dried by this method.

(Hannoversche Presse, 24 April 1970)



The Bundesbahn's giant goods waggon on display at this year's Hanover Fair (Photo:

Bundesbahn opera[…] world's largest goods waggon

Deutsche Bundesbahn, the G[…] Federal Railways, will soon be[…] carry heavy goods up to 530 [..] weight on a goods waggon that m[..] the largest in the world. With a ma[..] axle load of 22 tons this 32-axle g[..] nearly 210 feet long (over 63 metre[s])

In view of the manufacture of[…] larger machinery and equipment[…] cannot be disassembled – react[…] tainers, transformers and roll[…] rollers, for instance the *Bundes*[…] decided to develop a versatile carr[…] heavy goods.

It was built and the wheels des[…] and supplied by various divisio[ns of] Krupp's.

The transporter consists of two h[…] each of which has four four-axle b[…] linked by platforms of various sizes[…] load is distributed equally to all […] and axles by means of the platfor[ms and] specially designed supports.

If the payload is smaller and can[…] cradled by the supports the trans[…] can easily be converted into a […] vehicle. The transporter is design[ed for] off-loading on to road transport.

Each half of the vehicle has a co[…] control stand, the two men being[…] by intercom. A convertible gen[…] handles the hydraulics and the[…] payload brake and two handbrakes[…] whole is accompanied by a […] waggon containing crew and equip[…]

At the beginning of June the[…] transformer, weight 380 tons, will b[e…] by rail from Stuttgart to Hamburg[…] then the transporter will be underg[…] trials. Freight costs are 140,000 M[…] per 1,000 kilometres (862 per mile) as[…] the Bundesbahn will order a second tran[s]porter if the demand is heavy enough.

(Handelsblatt, 30 April[…])

Bosch opens research centre on vehicle electrical systems

Lorries and articulated trucks in need of a foretaste of North Pole conditions need drive no further than Stuttgart. In Schwieberdingen, a few miles outside the city, there is a cold chamber into which the full length of a lorry and trailer can be driven to practice starting at sixty degrees below (-76 Fahrenheit).

The freezer shed forms part of the research facilities of Bosch, the manufacturers of electrical equipment for motor vehicles, who have moved part of their facilities from Stuttgart to this small Württemberg town on the old coach route between Bavaria and the Rhine.

Swabia's North Pole is but one intriguing detail of the equipment Bosch have assembled in Schwieberdingen for research and development work on motor vehicle electrical systems.

There are sixteen test-beds on which Bosch electronic fuel injection can be adapted to fit all manner of engines. They are to be joined by a further eight.

There will also be a roller test-bed on which speeds of up to 250 kilometres an hour (155 mph) can be simulated, up to 300 horse power braked, temperatures of between minus thirty and plus fifty degrees centigrade (-22 and +122 Fahrenheit) generated and winds of up to 120 kilometres an hour (75 mph) created.

There is a development and endurance test-bed designed to help improve starter motors, generators and regulators, also a laboratory for motor vehicle tests that at the moment is mainly being used for exhaust experiments.

The millions of data collected day by day in the course of trials and measurements are fed to and evaluated by a process computer which also supervises the technical details that need to be registered and documented – and there is no shortage of them in such a large-scale research facility.

Thirty-five million Marks have already been invested in Schwieberdingen. What justification is there for such a heavy investment?

At the inauguration ceremony Dr Richard Zechnall, a Bosch director, frankly stated that electrics, or rather electronics, is one of the most important sectors in which motor vehicle development can be expected to progress.

There is no shortage of examples. Electronic controls can help to solve the problem of noxious exhaust gases, also to develop exhaust-free propulsion by means of batteries or fuel cells.

Electronics can aid further development of automatic transmission, automatic regulation of brakes and acceleration, air conditioning, a central warning system designed to supersede the many individual indicators on the dashboard, automatic adjustment of headlights according to payload, electronic washer and wiper systems for headlights and indicators and finally a small process computer to supervise and independently regulate all functions of the vehicle.

The vehicle itself is not the only candidate for electronic development. There is a radio programme for motorists purveying information on road conditions, remote-controlled road signs and – to gaze a little deeper into the crystal ball – electronically-controlled guidelines inlaid into the road surface as part of an automatic pilot system.

Cars will be kept on course by a guideline cable, a system of loops and a process computer feeding vehicles with information that is transmitted from the control centre of the vehicle to the various engine systems. A central supervision system will inform the driver when he must act or take a decision.

It may be a while before this comes about but at Bosch's Schwieberdingen laboratories work is in progress on issues such as this as though the fully automated electronic future were already here. Schwieberdingen intends to be at the top when the time comes.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 May 1970)

500,000 new house[s] to be built in 1970

This year should again see 500,000 houses built according to the B[…] Town and Country Planning Institute.

These figures are deduced from[…] number of new building projects[…] gistered at the beginning of the[…] around 730,000. Of these about 530[…] are already in the course of being[…] structed.

Permission was given before the end[…] 1969 for a further 200,000 houses to[…] built.

(Handelsblatt, 25 April[…])

■ THIS ODD WORLD

The sweet life in the city on the Elbe

Legend has it that St Pauli belongs to business reps from Castrop-Rauxel and other provincial towns, Scandinavian businessmen and to a certain extent to the man in the polo-neck sweater with the jaunty walk, whose profession is often said to be of a Christian nature.

Hanseatic people do not contradict this and smile about the state of affairs.

This is a startling understatement of fact, for of the four million or so visitors to St Pauli each year at least one third come from no further afield than Blankenese, Barmbek or other districts of Hamburg.

Why should they not? After all St Pauli is there for everyone as a well-known advertising slogan says. This is a challenge that everyone should take up whether he wants to take his entertainment from St Pauli or arrange entertainment for others there.

Of the so-called enterprising types here, very few seem worthy of the title since they show little enterprise other than a bent for doing nothing.

This applies to around two thousand people – let us not call them pimps, that is a hateful word – operating in this area.

They wear sharp clothes, drive sharp cars, carry knuckledusters in their pockets and make money day in day out.

Many of them are there for the protection of just one employee, others have ten on their books.

Every now and then the long arm of the law clamps down on them, when they order a beer with money their girlfriend has given them.

There are around 4,000 "girlfriends" earning cash for their boyfriends with a little cohabition.

In the old buildings of a street distinguished by the wrought iron gates at either end, in two barracks offering "love" with rendezvous courtyards illuminated only by dimmed red lights, in the rooms of 36 hotels, nine boarding-houses or 74 rooms rented for professional reasons, or simply in the customer's own pad, the ancient trade is plied.

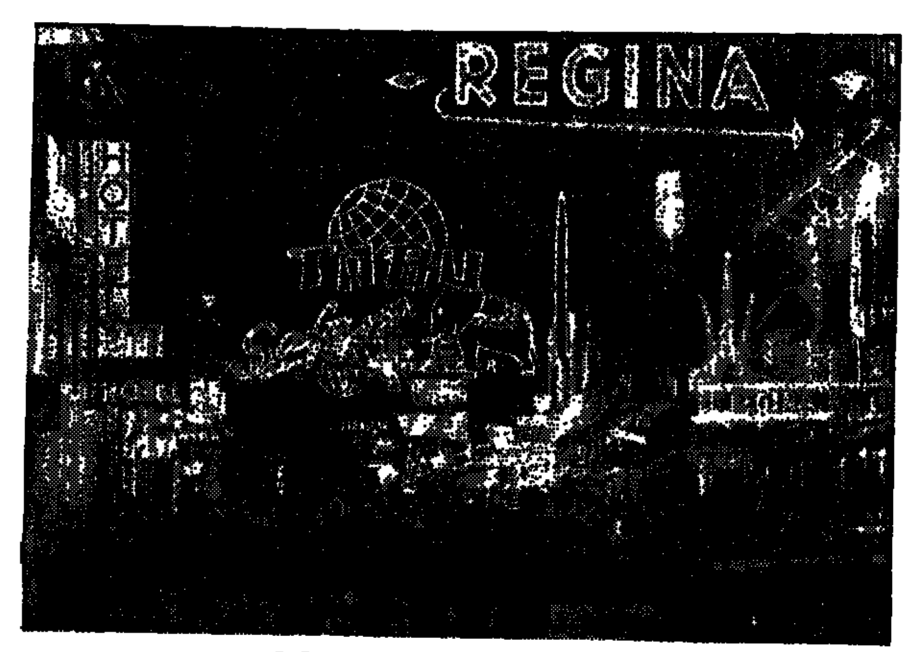
About half of the striking young ladies have a community conscience and also care for their own health and roll up once a week for a medical examination.

The rest are not so keen on the idea largely because they have no licence.

Backgrounds are interesting. Some of the professional women are housewives from good homes – well, can they help it if prices have risen at the local supermarket?

The actual number of worthy wives and Mums who add to the housekeeping in this way is not known, which is perhaps a good thing for them and for their husbands.

The girls are no longer allowed to roam the streets; at least not in the daytime.



St Pauli's Grosse Freiheit by night (Photo: Egon Teske)

There is a very good reason for this – of the 33,928 inhabitants of St Pauli 2,369 still go to school.

Their parents, the local authorities and the central government are agreed that the minds of third formers should not be distracted from their lessons by the regular sight of miniskirted lasses swinging their keyrings round their fingers in a come-hither way.

A citizens' committee in the fun centre of Hamburg has been set up to preserve the district's good reputation . . .

Among the attractions of St Pauli is a football team in the North Regional league, which has had a good season and still has an outside chance of being promoted to the Federal Republic superleague.

Other amenities are four churches, a hospital, a swimming-bath, five cinemas and two theatres.

Next to the little St Pauli Theater where Freddy Quinn is singing his reminiscences of St. Pauli there stands the *Davidswache* police station with 96 uniformed officers and 22 women police, the strongest force in Hamburg.

Over 6,000 prosecutions are made at this one station alone in a year. Thirty officers at the *Davidswache* take care of the everyday: immorality offences, pimping, prostitutuion, theft during cohabitation and homosexual offences.

Four other police beats are responsible for the border areas of this district stretching as far as the televison tower and *Planten un Blomen*.

Even many natives of Hamburg do not know this fact.

One man knows about all there is to know to about St Pauli, a leading official whose job it is to clean up the red light district. In one year alone he brought about the closure of seventy clip-joints in which customers had to pay 200 Marks and more for a tame striptease routine and a tiny bottle of wine.

St Pauli can boast over 500 eating places and it truly is there for everyone. It is not necessarily expensive. For a *Heiermann* (local slang for five Marks) you can do a lot although not everything in the *Kietz* (what the locals call the area around the Reeperbahn and Grosse Freiheit Streets).

Five Marks is sufficient for one of the six beat clubs, some of the 419 restaurants and pubs and for a snack at a *Schnellimbiss* of which there are sixty-six.

There are 45 striptease joints, some of which prefer to dub themselves *Erotic Theatres*, fourteen gay bars, four bars for lesbians and seven bars for transvestites (300 transvestites are known to the police).

Andreas Odenwald

(DIE WELT, 5 May 1970)

Convict swimmers

For the first time ever in the history of the German penal system prisoners, serving time in Staubing, will be able to take swimming lessons this summer.

The courses have been organised by the life-saving division of the Red Cross and will be held at the Institution's own 25 by 13 metre swimming pool.

Prisoners who are already able to swim will be able to take life-saving courses. All the equipment required such as lifebelts and floats will be provided by Red Cross in its programme for prisoner aid.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 4 May 1970)

Private eyes don't make millions

When a new face appears in such-and-such a firm, suddenly taking a place unexpected and unexplained on the staff it is not necessarily a surprise in a time when the labour market is in turmoil and over one million foreign workers have taken posts in this country.

Nobody suspects anything, least of all the truth, that the new face is a private detective specially employed by the firm's management to investigate discrepancies.

Two weeks later three drivers and salesmen from Such-and Such Limited "do a bunk". They had been working for their own personal private account.

The new face on the staff, a private eye, has caught up with their antics and they know the game is up.

Embezzlement, insurance frauds and industrial espionage within large companies play a major part in the present-day role of the private eye.

These crimes have taken over from collecting divorce evidence as the private detective's main task.

The modern-day Sherlock Holmes must have qualifications if he is to make a success of his calling.

His best advertising comes not from advertisements in the press, but from reports of success passed on by word of mouth by satisfied company managers.

One private detective from Karlsruhe who shall be known as "S" said that the people in his profession who enjoyed success were those who inspired trust, knew the law inside out, had some experience of psychology and could express themselves clearly in one or two foreign languages, since this country's economy is so closely meshed with that of other countries.

The Federal Republic Detectives' Federation (BDD), which works for 125 well-known private eyes in this country (30 of them in Baden-Württemberg), keeps an eagle eye on shady dealings and the qualifications of detectives within its sphere.

Our man "S" in Karlsruhe said sarcastically that the trouble with the profession was that Everyman and his dog could open up an agency if he wished. The profession suffered from black sheep and leisure-time amateur sleuths who gave it a bad reputation.

On the companies register all an amateur sleuth had to do was say he was opening an agency and no qualifications would be asked for.

In order to set its members apart from these amateurs the BDD runs for its members (whose ranks include many retired police detectives) regular advance courses with practical lectures given by officials of the Bundeskriminalam[t], [re]spected lawyers and psychologists.

The BDD has called for licensing [to be] made compulsory as is the case in [the] America and Austria, but it has [not] achieved this aim.

In practice it is true that the wh[eat is] very soon separated from the chaff. [The "] chaff" would never be able to afford [on] its own bat the infra-red camera that [the] BDD offfers its members. For such [an] individual amateur sleuth to buy on[e of] these would be as extravagant as a pr[ivate] citizen buying a tank to transport [his] petty cash to the bank.

The BDD, working as a sort of mini [-] interpol puts this apparatus at the d[is]posal of its members as and when th[ey] need it.

And BDD member detectives wor[king] in Hamburg often come to the ai[d of] their Karlsruhe colleagues.

"S" says that private detectives are [very] cautious about taking on divorce evid[ence] cases since the motives of the the p[eti]tioners are not always too clear. The [first] step to be taken is to see if doubts [and] suspicions can be allayed and partn[ers] reconciled. The professions of marr[iage] counsellor, lawyer and jurist have t[o be] combined in this one operation, if [the] quarrelling partners are to be helped.

Private eyes do not get a million [to] rake off, but the good ones are not o[n the] breadline and rarely complain of hav[ing] no work to do. In industrial Baden-Wür[t]temberg this is particularly the case.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 5 May 1[970])

NEWS IN BRIEF

Crime figures

Extra efforts to aid police in apprehension of criminals were [called] for by Minister of the Interior, [Hans-]Dietrich Genscher, when he annou[nced] the 1969 crime figures in Bonn.

In particular liaison between the [vari]ous local police forces in this co[untry] should be ameliorated and new te[chno]logical devices for apprehending [per]petrators of illegal acts should b[e im]plemented.

In the crime report it was stat[ed that] there were 2,170,000 known c[riminal] offences last year. This figure repr[esents a] 2.8 per cent increase in the crim[e rate] over 1968.

However this increase is 1.3 per [cent] smaller than the difference between [1967] and 1968.

Genscher said that the state shou[ld not] remain inactive in the face of such [dis]turbing crime figures. He added t[hat it] was the principle aim of every [legal] order to protect the integrity [of the] individual and assure his person[al free]dom.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 M[ay 1970])

Strauss disarmed

A spokesman for Lufthansa des[cribed] as "perfectly correct" the a[ction] taken by the flight captain of a Luft[hansa] plane, who refused to allow Franz [Josef] Strauss, CSU Party leader and fo[rmer] Finance Minister, to board with a [loaded] pistol.

As a result Strauss handed the [pistol] to an air hostess and collected it ag[ain at] the end of the Düsseldorf-Amst[erdam] flight.

The spokesman for the airline r[emarked] that regulations forbade anyone to [carry a] dangerous weapon to travel on Luf[thansa] machines.

"This ruling applies to everyon[e in]cluding Herr Strauss," he said, a[dding] that the only exception is for offi[cials in] the pursuit of their duties, that is [to say] police hunting criminals.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 M[ay 1970])

■ SPORT

Football through the record book!

MÖNCHENGLADBACH COMES TOP OF LEAGUE

Playing with numbers is well nigh a traditional ball game accompaniment. The moment the last football fixtures of the season are over the record-book compilers provide fans with additional talking-points.

The pundits add and divide, compare and recapitulate nineteen to the dozen and never fail to come up with fresh records: "Never have so many . . ." or "Never have so few." This is as true of the seventh Federal football league season as it has been of the preceding six.

The statistics do indeed have some interesting footnotes to add. Nowhere else in Europe have seven different clubs topped the table in seven seasons: 1 FC Cologne, Werder Bremen, 1860 Munich, Eintracht Brunswick, 1 FC Nuremberg, Bayern Munich and now Borussia Mönchengladbach.

It is also uncommon that two of these clubs, 1 FC Nuremberg and 1860 Munich, are now second-rate.

The sympathy in which Mönchengladbach are held by the general public can be expressed in terms of figures too. This season no Mönchengladbach player has been sent off; not even a penalty has been awarded against a player of the league championship team.

Mönchengladbach defender Ludwig Müller comments, interestingly enough, that "With 1 FC Nuremberg I always used to have to play hard because the defence was invariably under pressure.

Mind you, there have been very few serious offences this season, if the number of players sent off is anything to go by. Seven in 306 games is one the season's few really gratifying "records." Last year there were twice as many.

The number of penalties has also been reasonable. In the 1968/69 season seventy were awarded. On 47 occasions the penalty shot was successful, on 23 (oddly enough, exactly the same number as last year) the shot at goal failed to land in the net.

The 951 goals the eighteen clubs scored, an average of slightly more than three a match, can also be entered on the credit side of the balance. The fans can be satisfied with the number. In many other countries their fellow-fans had to make do with far fewer.

Most clubs were dissatisfied with the financial side of the season, though. Only five clubs (Mönchengladbach, Hanover 96, Munich 1860, MSV Duisburg and 1 FC Kaiserslautern) reported a better gate than last season.

On average the attendance per fixture declined from 21,000 to 19,000. In eight towns (Aachen, 10,400; Kaiserslautern, 13,000; Brunswick, 13,600; Duisburg, 16,000; Bremen, 16,500; Frankfurt, Oberhausen and Hamburg, 17,000) the average gate did not even reach 18,000, long considered to be the absolute minimum from the financial point of view.



Mönchengladbach team captain Günter Netzer waving jubilantly the Federal Republic Soccer League cup (Photos: Nordbild)

Clubs everywhere lament the 45 games cancelled owing to bad weather, more than in the previous five seasons put together. "The winter cost us several hundred thousand Marks," nearly all treasurers maintain. In a number of towns there has been talk of handing professional licences back to the Football Association.

Mönchengladbach and Berlin were alone in being satisfied with both the financial and the sporting side of the season. The Olympic stadium in West Berlin averaged a 40,000 gate for Hertha BSC's home games and the club finished the season with thirty out of a possible 34 points at home.

Only the champions have a comparable record to show for themselves. Their average gate was 25,000 in a stadium that only holds 32,000. Borussia Mönchengladbach was also the most successful away team, with a record of 21 points for and thirteen against, closely followed by Bayern Munich with twenty and fourteen.

These are not the only statistical records Mönchengladbach have bagged this season. Never before have the champions romped home with so many points – 51. In 1966 1860 Munich reached fifty. Four seasons later 1860 managed only 25 and have been unable to avoid relegation.

Rolf Heggen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 May 1970)

Goalkeeper Petar Radenkovic retires

"I like everything concentrated", Petar Radenković, 1860 Munich's veteran ace goalkeeper says of himself. "Not seasoned but heavily seasoned, not sweet but extra sweet, not temperamental but extremely temperamental, not funny but very funny."

On Saturday, 2 May, he retired from professional football and a stage on which he had been one of the great actors. Maybe the greatest, but that will only be seen when the country's best goalkeepers play without him.

All that can be said with any certainty at the moment is that a scintillating figure has made his last exit. It was a painful departure – for 1860, for the Munich fans and above all for Radenković himself.

After having been as obsessed by the crowd as by lucrative contracts he ended his professional career five months before his thirty-sixth birthday (on 1 October) before a poor crowd and trudged back into the changing-room with a relegated team.

"World's best goalie" was his invariable reply to queries as to how he rated himself. The only man Petar Radenković excluded from this rating was and is Lev Yashin, his idol. And the Methusalem among Soviet goalkeepers still plays today.

"Radi," as he is affectionately known, was loved and hated, hailed and wished to the Devil. On occasion he was foolhardy in the extreme, a victim of his temperament and mentality. Yet he always remained first-rate goalkeeper by international standards.

The wizard between the posts enjoyed boasting a little but fans who watched him regularly occasionally saw him embarrassed, angry with himself and what had got into him. No one could accuse Petar Radenković of not being self-critical, though not on the spur of the moment!

In 1966 he got on so badly with trainer Max Merkel, who had bought him from Wormatia Worms in 1962, that hostilities between the self-willed goalkeeper and a trainer-dictator who was equally convinced of himself and the rightness of what he did reached such a level that Radenković felt able to head the players' revolt that led to Merkel's dismissal.

The ace goalie beat the ace trainer in a struggle involving both the bones of contention and the image of two strong personalities. Sport was by no means the sole consideration. Both men were determined to fight out their position in society – not least for financial reasons.

On transfer from OFK Belgrade to Wormatia Worms in 1961 Radi drew a salary of 575 Marks. Did he do his club a good or a bad turn in December 1966 when trainer Max Merkel parted company with 1860? It is hard to say and Radi would prefer not to have to answer.

A sportman who has twelve times played for the Yugoslav B team and three times been capped for the A team, won a silver medal in the football tournament at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics and has, moreover, a reputation of being of above-average intelligence for a footballer can hardly be blamed for taking a dim view of his trainer's rhetorical question: "What's up with him? He used to travel on donkeyback and now drives a posh Mercedes!"

Digs such as this hurt Radi, who is in any case a good deal more sensitive than he makes out, particularly as everyone agreed that he had played a large part in his club's progress from southern league champions in 1963 to Cupwinners in 1964, qualification for the European Cup final in 1965 and national champions in 1966.

"I have a style of my own," he told people who objected to his way of keeping goal. Petar Radenković did not need to say so apologetically. He could afford to tolerate opponents. He was already unbeatable in the popularity stakes.

Munich football has said goodbye to a magnificent goalkeeper, a penalty-killer and a showman who knew how to sell professional football.

Rolf Hofmann

(Münchner Merkur, 4 May 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Camaroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	£ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d